

Walker's
CENTURY
Scrap & Newscutting Book

(PATENTED)

No. 4.

(No. 4 Size)

100 PAGES.

Specially prepared for those who desire to conveniently keep their Cuttings relating to all subjects in book form for ready reference, and who may wish to make marginal notes.

This Book can be had in two bindings, and three thicknesses, for particulars see over page, also for list of complete series, various sizes, etc.

LONDON :

JOHN WALKER & CO. LTD.
FARRINGTON HOUSE, WARWICK LANE, E.C.

EDINBURGH, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1916.

BRITISH v. ENGLISH.

A Magic Name.

TO THE EDITOR.

It is fair for Scotsmen to remember that the world at large refers invariably to the United Kingdom as "England."

To those who have travelled abroad, it is patent that the live, spoken word is "English," and not "British," which is more of an official term, comparable with "Ottoman." It is safe to assert that masses of people have never yet pronounced the word British in their own tongue. Who has never heard of England? That magic, world-wide name of power and beauty never can be diminished by vain attempts to introduce a stiff unreality; there exists no British language.

In your issue of the 8th a lengthy cablegram from New York is given—"England" and "England's Navy"; again, to-night, the New York *Life* is quoted—"Hold on, John Bull!" Why not lessen the tension by substituting here in Scotland, the word Britain; and why leave out "Sandy"?

Imagine a party of foreigners coming across a Scotsman in distress; "he is not French, German; he is—"

What do our troops call out at night to prevent their friends from being upon them?

Scots should hurry up and learn their own language; therein lies the secret of nationality, whether distinct and apart or otherwise—shall we say, merged or submerged?

OFFICER ANGLAIS.

English Societies.

TO THE EDITOR.

For the information of "Scottie," who does not know of the existence of any English societies, I may mention that the Royal Society of St George has branches not only in England, but also in Australia, New Zealand, Canada, South Africa, Rhodesia, China, and Japan.

The attitude of the society towards the non-English nationalities of the United Kingdom, as revealed in its magazine, *The English Race*, displays a spirit of arrogance and unfairness, a desire to be "top dog" in all circumstances. This "Prussian" spirit appears, for example, in an account of the doings of the Ipswich (Queensland) Branch. "We are glad to see that it has been decided not to draw for places in patriotic processions. Our society represents England. We do not know for certain, but we imagine fully 80 per cent. of the people of Australia are of English origin. England's rightful position, therefore, is first. English, Irish, Scotch, and Welsh are equal in that all are governed alike and subject to the same laws, but there the equality ceases." Again, it is common knowledge that the Union flag of 1603 was the national flag of Scotland—the white saltire of St Andrew upon a blue ground, surmounted by the red cross of St George with a white edging; the cross of St Patrick being added in 1601. The R.S. of St G. expresses it thus:—"The Union flag is composed of the crosses of St George, St Andrew, and St Patrick, the two latter being added to the flag of England in 1603 and 1601."

Not So Black as Painted.

TO THE EDITOR.

As a Scottish Highlander, I am in sympathy with those of your correspondents who feel indignant when the United Kingdom is referred to as "England" and combative Englishmen and, curious Scots write about the "English Empire." At the same time, I don't think things are so black as they are painted in this connection. In Edinburgh, for instance, we have about sixty Scottish patriotic societies. The "Dunedin Association" alone has a membership of roughly 750. In the Highlands a man who wrote or spoke about Scotland as "England," or about the Empire as "English" instead of "British," would be regarded as not only in need of education, but of the attention of a mental expert.

Scottish patriotism is not in peril. It is founded on traditions and love of country, of which every sensible native of our glorious homeland has good reason to be proud. Scottish patriotism is in essence self-respect. Withal, it is a source of great strength to the British Empire. The love of Scotland has caused our brave lads to show an example in recruiting to both England and Ireland, and it has brought killed bastards across the ocean to perpetuate our military traditions. Our great Walter Scott, who never mixed up politics with his patriotism, declared:—

"Breathes there a man with soul so dead
Who never to himself hath said,
'This is my own, my native land.'"
I never yet met a Scotsman who could repeat these lines without a thrill of pride.

ONE OF THE MACS.

THE SCOTSMAN

EDINBURGH, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1916.

SCOTTISH HISTORICAL SOCIETIES.

LORD GUTHRIE ON THE WORK OF BOOK CLUBS.

LORD GUTHRIE delivered a lecture on "Scottish Literary Clubs or Societies" to the members of the Glasgow Centre of the English Association in the Hebrew Class Room, Glasgow University, last night. A large audience was presided over by Mr William Robb, H.M.L.S., president of the Centre, and he was accompanied by Lord Strathclyde and Principal Sir Donald MacAllister.

Lord Guthrie said that his subject was limited to those Scottish Historical Societies which issued printed volumes. But he was not going to deal with what one might call "Discussion Societies," like the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland. Book clubs were his theme, which might be defined as societies organised and financed by members of the public, without State aid, to reproduce, under expert editorship, Scotch writings in prose and poetry of literary, historical, or archaeological interest, which no publisher could be got to issue on ordinary terms. In order of date of formation, the first five Scottish Historical Societies or publishing associations, all of which commenced in the twenties and thirties of last century, were called clubs—the Bannatyne Club, the Abbotsford Club, and the Iona Club of Edinburgh, the Maitland Club of Glasgow, and the Spalding Club of Aberdeen. And they were clubs, for to each of them might have been applied Lockhart's description of a contemporary English Club—"Its gastronomic zeal has always been on a scale worthy of its bibliomaniacal renown." But for weal or woe, as they liked it, the fifteen founded in or after 1841 abandoned the conviviality of their predecessors, and most of them were called societies, all indeed except the Grampian Club of London, the Hunterian Club of Glasgow, the New Club of Paisley, and the New Spalding Club of Aberdeen.

THE ROXBURGH CLUB.

He scarcely needed to explain the limitation expressed by the word "Scottish" in his title. The English societies were later than the Scottish ones. The Bannatyne, Maitland, and Abbotsford Clubs were all founded before the Birtrees, the first of the regular English Book Clubs. And in proportion to the population and wealth of the countries, the Scottish clubs had, he thought, accomplished more, and done at least as good as those in England. But the societies south of the Tweed were so numerous and important that it would be out of the question to deal with them, and the Scottish societies, in one address. The unfortunate result, however, was that he could not include the club or society which was the original of all the book clubs. It had a Scottish name, but except for the presence of a few Scottish members, it was purely English. He referred to the Roxburgh Club, founded as early as 1612, whereas the first of our Scottish Clubs, the Bannatyne Club, did not come into existence till 1823. The Roxburgh Club had a curious origin. The third Duke of Roxburgh was a great book collector, a genuine book-lover, not a mere connoisseur in book bindings and the curiosities of book production. He was his own librarian, with one assistant, his footman, Archie Menzies. Archie could neither read nor write. Yet he was most competent for his work, for he knew all the numerous volumes in the Duke's possession by head mark. The Roxburgh sale in London, after the Duke's death, lasted forty-two days, and realised £23,000. The London dilettanti

were all at the sale, and it was felt, in the English manner, that the occasion could not be adequately celebrated without a dinner. That dinner it was resolved to make annual, and the Roxburgh Club was then and there founded (ten guineas the annual subscription), one of the conditions of membership being that an annual volume should be presented to the members of the club, to be edited and paid for by one of the members in turn, which volume should contain a reproduction of some ancient piece of literature.

TWENTY BOOK CLUBS.

Of the twenty Scottish book-clubs or societies the oldest, the Bannatyne Club, was founded in 1823, and the youngest, the Rymour Society, in 1903. Lord Guthrie expressed his indebtedness to Professor Charles Sanford Terry's book, "Catalogue of the Publications of Scottish Historical and Kindred Clubs and Societies," out of which most of the material of the lecture had been got. He had said there were twenty Scottish book societies. He discarded two—the Aungmyrle Society and the Clarendon Historical Society, because while these societies were founded in Edinburgh, their publications were almost entirely the works of Englishmen. Then he eliminated three others owing to the smallness of their output—the Iona Society for the publication of Highland literature, which only produced one volume; the Scottish Clergy Society, founded in Dundee, and the Rymour Society, for the publication chiefly of ballads, each of which had only three volumes to its credit. A table of the remaining fifteen book societies showed their duration (in the case of those which had been dissolved), and when they began work, in the case of those still publishing, and also their places of origin and their output, as follows:—

Duration.	Place of Origin.	Output in Volumes.
1. Bannatyne ... 1823-1861	Edinburgh	136
2. Maitland ... 1826-1859	Glasgow	90
3. Abbotsford ... 1833-1866	Edinburgh	84
4. Spalding ... 1837-1870	Aberdeen	44
5. Wodrow ... 1841-1860	Edinburgh	14
6. Spottiswoode ... 1845-1851	Edinburgh	14
7. Grampian ... 1866-1891	London	47
8. Scottish Bugh ...	Edinburgh	30
9. Records ... 1868-1908	Glasgow	24
10. Hunterian ... 1871-1902	Glasgow	24
11. Arrshire and Galloway Archaeological ... 1877-1897	—	15
		450

[These ten societies no longer exist.]

11. New Club ... 1877	Paisley	26
12. Scottish Text ... 1882	Edinburgh	65
13. New Spalding ... 1886	Aberdeen	41
14. Scottish History ... 1886	Edinburgh	71
15. Scottish Record ... 1888	Edinburgh	71 parts.

Of the five existing clubs, two, the New Club of Paisley and the New Spalding Club of Aberdeen, were not likely to issue any more volumes. Three remained—the Scottish Text, the Scottish History, and the Scottish Record Societies. The Scottish Text, unfortunately, was compelled to suspend operations for this year owing to war reasons, not want of money but want of workers. Of its editors, one was interned in Germany and two others were in the Forces. They hoped, however, to resume operations at an early period.

ORIGIN OF THE SOCIETIES.

He attributed the origin of the Scottish Historical Societies, meaning thereby, book clubs, to the Roxburgh sale and the Roxburgh Club. But the real cause was deeper. Most great movements had resulted from the appearance in the world from what cause, or even possible, to discover. In connection with their subject, the new spirit showed itself in three ways. First, a new respect for antiquity became general, and a new interest in things archaeological. Then, next, men began to realise the value of original materials. Thirdly, apart from the demand of the cultured public, it became increasingly necessary that literary men should have ready access to old materials. As always happened, when the hour came, so did the men. When the first Scots Society was founded—the Bannatyne Club in Edinburgh in 1823—competent persons were available as president, as secretary, as general editor and as editors of the separate volumes. As president, Scotland gloried in the one man in all the world best fitted, from his reputation and from his habits and tastes, for the post, Sir Walter Scott. In accepting office, Sir Walter made it a condition that David Laing (afterwards LL.D. and Librarian of the Writers to the Signet Library in Edinburgh) should be appointed as secretary and general editor. Sir Walter's shrewd choice was amply justified. As editors of volumes, in addition to Scott and Laing, the societies could show a remarkable list. He referred only to the dead, men like Thomas Thomson, Scott's successor in the Chair of the Bannatyne Club, Joseph Robertson, Cosmo Innes, Joseph Stevenson, John Stuart, George Grub, James Maidment, Sir James Marwick, and many others. As to the

editors of the Scottish Text and Scottish History volumes—the societies whose inner working he knew best—he selected two, neither of them Scottish, the one a Frenchman, Francis Joseph Amour, teacher of French in the Glasgow Academy, and the other an Englishman, Thomas Graves Law, grandson of Lord Ellenborough, the English Lord Chancellor. As to the output, he roughly estimated that these 20 societies had published some seven or eight hundred volumes. Taking the cost of each volume at £250, there resulted a sum which had been provided out of the subscription or private gift of members, not for their own benefit or amusement, but for truly national and patriotic purposes.

THE METHODS FOLLOWED.

Lord Guthrie then discussed the method in which the work of these societies was done. He referred to the special qualifications necessary in an editor, and said that taking the product of these societies all over, the high quality was amazing, considering that none of them paid their editors, and that most of the editors were men who had to live by their pen or business, and were often obliged, for lengthened periods, to interrupt their literary work in order to attend to more urgent claims. Having got the editor, the next step was to obtain access to the necessary material, which was not so easy as it seemed. In many cases the societies had unearthed material not previously known to exist. In Scottish libraries, public and private, in charter rooms, Town-Clerks' offices, lawyers' offices, and other repositories there was still splendid stuff to be resurrected. He emphasised the importance of the index, and said that in this matter the Scots Historical Societies had set a splendid example, which he wished were universal. The Societies' indices were not only full and accurate, they were also impartial. To satisfy themselves as to the value of the work done, they had only to observe the constant references to the Societies' volumes in all works, learned or popular, published in Scotland or elsewhere, dealing with Scottish literature, history, or archaeology. Speaking of the future of the societies now in existence, he said that no one who knew the subject would deny that much useful and important work remained for the three societies in Scotland to do. It would be a public scandal if, owing to want of public support, any of these societies, and particularly the Scottish History Society and the Scottish Text Society, were allowed to disappear, as their predecessors had done, without completing their work. Their membership was not nearly as large as it ought to be, and both had had heavy losses in the withdrawal of the numerous German and Austrian libraries which subscribed for their volumes. The material available for the Scottish History Society should last them all this century, by which time opinions as to what was to be reckoned sufficiently ancient to be worthy of reproduction might have been enlarged. In the case of the Scottish Text Society, whose range was more limited, a shorter period might exhaust its material, unless the Society undertook, as it was quite entitled to do, the publication of Gaelic literature. In any event, it had large enterprises still to undertake, including the works of Sir David Lindsay and Gavin Douglas.

Mr David Murray added a few comments at the close of the lecture, and the hearty thanks of the Centre were recorded Lord Guthrie, on the motion of Mr J. H. Murray, H.M.S., seconded by Mr W. Gilho, Dean of the Faculty of Procurators.

Edinburgh Evening Dispatch.

EDINBURGH, SATURDAY, February 12, 1916.

BRITISH v. ENGLISH.

"No Englishman Need Apply."

TO THE EDITOR.

I quite agree with the latter part of "Northumberland's" letter—viz., "The position and status of England and Englishmen are perfectly assured among all civilised nations."

One has only to look at the "situations vacant" column in any newspaper in the U.S.A. or Canada to find that this is so. The advertisements there generally end in the following manner:—"No Englishman need apply."

MAC TAVISH.

Ancient History Tells.

TO THE EDITOR.

I think that the Scots are wrong in wanting to be called British. North of the Forth and Clyde was never known as Britain, but as Albana and Scotia. And, according to history, when the Britons south of the Forth and Clyde failed to hold their own against the hardy Picts and Scots from the North, they, the people of Britain, sent for the Angles to come and help them to beat the Picts and Scots. The English came, but instead of beating the Picts and Scots, they conquered the Britons and called the country south of the Forth, England.

Then as time went on the English thought they would try and conquer the Picts. They got as far as Nectan's Mare in Forfarshire, where they were completely defeated and lost their King. Then, why should we take the name of the defeated British or English? Our ancestors were Scots, and Scots we should remain.

J. M. G.

An Annoyed Englishman.

TO THE EDITOR.

I should like to add to the sensible letter of "Anglicus" by calling the attention of your discontented correspondents to a letter on "Air Raid Reprisals" in a parallel column.

Truly, we have no good old, much abused "Englishman" like Cromwell (of "Dunbar" fame, is he not?) But, instead, a Government largely composed of what?—Scotsmen!

After that, I should like to add that, as a poor, unfortunate Englishman, compelled to tarry in the "land o' cakes," it is particularly annoying to me to read and hear, as I have done, not only the praises, &c., of Scottish regiments so loudly sung, but also quite untrue and uncalculated for disparagement of English regiments. When all have done so well, can we not praise all? And, by the way, how many Englishmen are there in Scottish regiments, and vice versa?

LUCAS PERSTUS.

A Dream.

TO THE EDITOR.

A week's reading of the correspondence on this perplexing subject resulted in a strange dream last night. I dreamt I was in Berlin. Some kind "British" friend had smuggled through to me a recent copy of the *Dispatch*, and I read with mixed feelings the letters from your English and Scottish correspondents. I mentioned to a friend that there was much jealousy between the North and South. He told the next man he met that they were almost at war with one another. This man spread the news that they were at war. The German were full of new hope, the Kaiser made another speech on the baseness of the "English" and their ultimate defeat, and the Berlin school children had a week's holiday.

Now, is it not all very funny that we should wash this dirty linen in public in time of war? If your correspondents would only spend half the energy they waste in running one another down, in much more profitable ways—say, in saving sugar and soap, in reducing their theatre and picture house expenditure, and in generally helping on the war, then, and not till then, will they qualify for the name of Britons.

H. SKELTON.

What Does Scotland Want?

TO THE EDITOR.

As an Englishman, may I say that "Scottie's" letter is a welcome contribution to this discussion—it somewhat clears the air.

From that letter Englishmen understand what it is difficult for Englishmen to realise, viz., that Scotsmen wish to preserve a separate nationality as a link with its historic past, and not for the reason that Scotsmen, by their having done this and done that, merit the distinction of being regarded as a people apart. It was the immobility of the claims of certain Scotsmen that led to my making attack on the concept of certain Scotsmen.

Very well, it is on account of Scotland's historic past we understand that she wishes to preserve her separate nationality; so long as this is the reason Englishmen can have no quarrel, although they cannot understand it all.

What does it mean for Scotland to preserve her nationality? Will "Scottie" explain? Is it proposed that Scotland should introduce Gaelic or Burns's English into its commercial life (to take only one matter), or will Scotland wisely banish Gaelic and other national relics, &c., to the museum and the song-book, and continue to enjoy the advantages that contact with England has brought to her?

Englishmen when they use the word England include the whole of the United Kingdom as a matter of course, and mean no disrespect to their neighbours; to use "Scottie's" picture the whole firm is known to the world as England & Co., and if certain Scots are foolish enough to take umbrage at Englishmen referring to the firm instead of quoting the names of the junior partners on every occasion they can only be pitied.

ANGLICA.

A Patriotic Society.

TO THE EDITOR.

I have perused all the letters on the above with much interest, and feel it would be a pity to let all this patriotic feeling dissipate itself to no practical purpose.

I would suggest that the contribution of opinion on the subject take steps to initiate a movement that would result in the formation of a society called, say, the "Scots Patriotic Society."

The function of the society would be to discuss matters considered to be of importance to the welfare of Scots national life. Privilege of membership to be given to anyone with patriotic feeling in his heart, and the leisure and opportunity to give it expression. All feeling of class distinction or any other claim to individual ascendancy to be forgotten while under the "hale" of such society! Anyone with views to express to have the liberty to express them in comeliness and gentlemanly ways.

I am certain a society of this kind could bring pressure to bear on officialdom, and to the eradication of terms of unfair influence to Scotland.

Such references as that which a contributor drew attention to on Monday in the magazine of the Royal Society of St George should not go uncombated.

I have sent a copy of your Monday issue with the above magazine quotation to Lord Rosebery, the Archbishop of Canterbury, Mr Balfour, and several other notable Scots!

The matter touches these gentlemen as much as any of us. I hope they will see their way to express themselves on this matter of the Scots being "a vagabond and parasitic race."

I drew Mr Asquith's attention some considerable time ago to his misuse of the term England, and he very courteously replied with an apology for the error.

The St George magazine is preferring England, &c., London, to be the sun around which all other places revolve, forgets that London is scarcely even English; it is and has been the market place, so to speak, of the Empire, and foreign interests too, and all the many varying interests have collectively made it the metropolis it is to-day! I've no doubt the Scots could make a greater than London if their minds were set to it!

GEORGE SHOOT, 29 Gilmore Place.

The English Navy.

TO THE EDITOR.

Your correspondent "Anglicus" points out, "as an illustration of the greatness of England as a nation by itself, that the British Navy is practically the English Navy, as," he says, "it is almost entirely manned by Englishmen." It follows, of course," he goes on, "that it is England who is protecting the Empire and country."

This recalls the long-neglected protest from the northern part of the island that recruiting for the Royal Navy was practically restricted to the South, and that the ships seldom or never visited Scottish waters. Because of this, comparatively few Scotsmen, except engineers and men of special skill, found their way on board H.M. ships. But from Trafalgar till this great war our Navy has hardly had a turn of fighting. So far as a seaman's life is concerned, it has been rather a soft job. That the Navy has been kept up to such a high standard is a cause for thankfulness and pride. For generations the men who have manned our war vessels have been grand fellows, a magnificent race and no mistake. But Scotland has seen of late years a different type of man. Men who in the merchant service have been doing their bit each in his own way. From the Hebrides every man of serviceable age within a few days of the outbreak of war was serving the King.

As might be expected of a country where the proportion of seamen and fisherfolk is far greater than in England, Ireland, or Wales, Scotland has done more than her share of mine-sweeping, a most dangerous service.

It is significant that no figures are available to show the number of Scotsmen who are or have been in active service, compared with men from other parts of the Empire.

During recent years our sons left Scotland in tens of thousands every month for Canada and other overseas Dominions. No figures have been obtained to show what proportion of the Canadian, Australian, New Zealand, and South African soldiers is Scottish.

Now it is as Alexander Smith sang at the Skye gathering long years ago—

"And sneer not at the brawny limbs
Of the strength of our Highland men,
When the bayonets next are levelled
They will all be wanted then."

They have been wanted and they have been forthcoming. Scotsmen, Highland, Lowland, seamen, and landmen, from home and abroad, have borne the heaviest end of Britannia's burden. The impudent attempts to foist the terms England and English upon us, should not be tolerated.

A SCOTTISH VETERAN.

The Anglicising Scot.

TO THE EDITOR.

I am not surprised, neither displeased, to have aroused the ire of the Anglicising Scot. I think his work should not be made too pleasant for him.

"Blair Athol" is acquainted with the old time maxim of the legal profession—"When no case, abuse the opposite counsel." It is easier than argument, and comes more naturally to some people. Any fool can contradict, sneer, and jeer. To convert requires qualities of another kind; qualities which "Blair Athol" apparently does not possess. Anyway, he has refrained—wisely, I think—from attempting to controvert or refute any part of my statement.

If the men I indicated are not traitors and renegades to Scotland, there have not been any such in Scottish history. The Earl of Lennox, Donald of the Isles, Balgownie's "gang of blackguards"—so termed by a now deceased Scottish nobleman—these were all good Scots, enlightened, progressive, politicians, wise, far-seeing statesmen, seeking only to anticipate the modern Angliciser, and employing the same methods that he now does. The long struggle known as the War of Independence, of which the Scottish people formerly were somewhat proud, was a huge blunder, due to what "Blair Athol" in his superior Anglicised patriotism, would term the ignorance and clannishness of the Scottish people of that time. I would fain hope that there are still some people in Scotland who think otherwise.

I am aware that there is a fair number of men (Scottish birth or blood, and of both, who sit in parliament for English constituencies, but do not see that any of them are Gladstone baggers. With or two possible exceptions, and leaving out, of course, the Labour members, they are all of the same type. I believe, more or less identified with the country and people. They have domestic interests. Their life-work and personal interests are wholly or largely Scottish. Such associations make them truly fit and persons to represent the people amongst

whom they have lived and worked. There can be no reasonable objection to such representatives anywhere. Apart from the minor considerations of birth or blood, they possess the qualifications that go to make suitable representatives. And were the facts otherwise it would not materially matter, for it would not have the injurious effect that it has in Scotland. There can be no danger of England's representation being extinguished, or even seriously reduced. Nor any possibility of her members being subjected to anti-English influences or otherwise tampered with, of her interests being neglected or treated with contempt. And there is still less probability of the nationality and name becoming merged in those of Scotland. These are the disabilities and dangers to which Scotland is subject at the present time, brought about in part by the trend of English in statecraft during the past half-century, mainly by the direct, calculated action of her own people. Is that to be her final destiny? Or is it to be that of a locally autonomous entity in the Empire, with a proportionate share in directing the affairs of the same? The Anglicising school in our midst desire the former, and for a long time have worked well for it. Some of us would prefer the latter as being more consistent with our part, and, as we think, more conducive to the best interests of the Scot and the Empire.

This is what the Scottish people have got to decide. Not the comparatively insignificant question, "England or Britain," but a question involving the final destiny of our nation, the oldest and in some respects the most unique nationality in Europe. If left alone the question will settle itself in the first of the two ways mentioned, if it has not already done so. To achieve the other result, action—prompt, earnest, energetic action—is required. How many in Scotland are prepared to adopt the noble, manly words spoken in Parliament by an English member not many days ago? "I am not concerned for the traditions of my party. I am concerned for the traditions of my country." Time, a short time, will show.

SCOTIA PRIMUS.

Edinburgh Evening Dispatch.

EDINBURGH, MONDAY, February 14, 1916.

BRITISH v. ENGLISH.

A Patriotic Society.

TO THE EDITOR.

Mr Short's proposal that a "Scots Patriotic Society" be formed is an interesting one, and the outline he gives of its proposed activities is very alluring. There might possibly be some difficulty as regards the language. This, however, might be got over by the members agreeing to speak Scottish and British on alternate days. English would, of course, be ruled out. Names might be collected from patriots who were guilty of any lapses in this respect, or who failed to express their views "in common sense and gentlemanly ways." Such fines might be used to defray the cost of sending admonishing letters to Prime Ministers and renegade Scotsmen.

It may be urged by some that, as the Germans possess no sense of humour, they might be encouraged by the formation of such a society. There may be something in this, perhaps, therefore, it would be safer to postpone this and other kindred proposals until the war has been won.

RENEGADE SCOTCH.

French Enlightenment.

TO THE EDITOR.

Under the heading of "A Magic Name," "Officer Anglaise" writes—

"It is fair for Scotsmen to remember that the world at large refers invariably to the United Kingdom as England." The word "invariably" is incorrect. "Officer Anglaise" says, in speaking of England, "That magic word." Now, in France, I found the magic word was "L'Ecosse."

If it be true as "Officer Anglaise" says, that no "British language exists," I might ask if he has heard of a "Swiss language" or an "American language?" According to his logic, "Switzerland" should be called "Germany," and America (or at least the English speaking part of it) should be called "England."

The question is asked, "What do our troops call out at night to prevent their friends firing upon them?" If they speak correctly, they no doubt use the adjective "British" or "Britannique" to qualify the word they use.

In spite of the quotations used from cablegrams, &c., where "England" and "England's Navy" are used, I see "La grande Bretagne" and "La flotte britannique" occur in many French papers. No, the French are not so ignorant as "Officer Anglaise" would have us believe.

ECOSSAIS.

Now "English v. Scottish."

TO THE EDITOR.

I have read the somewhat bigoted letters of "Anglicus" and "Lacius Persius" with the pity one cannot help feeling for the foolish—a pity not unmixed with contempt.

It seems to me that the discussion which began "British versus English" has become "English versus Scottish."

"Anglicus" comes forward and sings the praises of England and endeavours to point out to the proud Scotsman his need of England. There can be no question of Scotsmen needing England, nor of Englishmen needing Scotland. We are one nation, and we need each other. Surely this terrible war is proving this, if proof were needed.

Our English soldiers and sailors and our Scottish soldiers and sailors fight side by side, each with the same brave heart and the same great fire burning within him—the fire of patriotism and love for our beloved country, Great Britain.

Are our brave Colonials fighting for England? No; they are fighting for Great Britain and the Empire of which they are a part.

Are Scotsmen fighting for England? No; they are fighting for Great Britain and the Empire.

Are Englishmen fighting for England? Surely they, like their brothers, are also fighting for Great Britain and the Empire. I hope so, and I think so, in spite of the foolish letters of such as "Anglicus."

A BRITISH GIRL.

Scots Really "English."

TO THE EDITOR.

The letter from your correspondent "Anglicus" exactly hits the nail on the head and puts the whole question in a nutshell. However, there are one or two points which may supplement his remarks, if not too late to be of interest. The extraordinary jealousy of the expressions "England" and "English" is absolutely unintelligible to us Southerners, and it can only proceed from ignorance and the narrowest possible grasp of facts. The words "Britain" and "British" recall us to the days of Julius Caesar, when our forebears abstained from clothes and dyed themselves with woad. The prestige of those genies, as I understand it, are the Welsh, and Wales is all that is left of Britain, and the best of the joke is that the Scots are really English, as being the descendants of the Angles, who settled principally in Northumbria, a province extending from the Humber to the Forth. So that they should really prefer this title, which honours them and ignores us poor Saxons.

So far for the historical aspect of the case, but the fact, which those who only see no farther than the end of their nose, is that the whole world calls us English and our country England. The French, indeed, speak of "La Grande Bretagne," but they could not possibly translate Britain and British, as those words to them would mean "Brittany" and "Breton."

Let these patriots cross the salt sea—if crossing the Tweed does not open their minds—and they will see for themselves how ridiculous and petty their contention appears to a foreigner. In yesterday's paper the French Minister, M. Thomas, is made to use the word "British" in a reported speech. Of course he said "Anglais"—he could say nothing else. Is this honest to mistranslate thus? As for the fulsome praise accorded in Scottish journals to Scots regiments and Scotsmen, it is instructive. One would think that no English regiments existed, or that they always took a back seat. The truth is that Highland regiments are full of English, and as for the Navy, see what "Anglicus" says. I wonder whether the Scots have ever read the fable of the fly on the horn of the ox! They might.

SARSENACH.

Edinburgh Evening Dispatch.

EDINBURGH, TUESDAY, February 15, 1916.

"BRITISH AND ENGLISH."

Some Facts and Authorities.

TO THE EDITOR.

This question should be dealt with on the intrinsic merits of the case, with due respect to facts and to national honour—that of England being involved as well as that of Scotland—a sense of honour weighing more than a "sense of humour" (real or professed) and the judgment and knowledge of authorities counting for more than the mock-modest, but none the less truly, "humble opinion" of correspondents, who are not above confusing the offender with the offended—deeming it merit to the offender that the complaint comes from the offended—and who are, self-confessedly, blissfully innocent of acquaintance with any form of arrogance on the part of "God's Englishman." No true objection is made to the use of England, Scotland, Ireland, or Wales for their adjectives, of course where the term is used in its proper sense, and in accordance with the spirit and terms of the Treaties of Union; but a true objection is rightly made to the misuse of any term. The term commonly misused is "England" or "English."

Why defend the wrong by upholding: by falsification of geography, law, and history; or by fatuous writing about "denying the existence of such a people as the English." England's "numerical majority," and the false "greater-always-including-the-less" claptrap? The "excuse" that "England" is "meant to include" Scotland, &c., is only an admission, and no defence, of the error. Regarding the very widespread and generally persistent misuse of "England"—whence some derive the euphemistic "sanction of custom and usage"—surely it is neither logical nor highly ethical to plead the extent of wrongdoing as a true justification for its perpetration.

No one Scot or other, whatever his rank, station, place, views, or opinion about his own honour, has the right to betray the honour of Scotland, or to filch its honour and its very name.

The matter is well, and more fully, discussed in Mr. O. W. Thomson's "Scotland's Work and Worth," and the patriotic and not sufficiently known, monthly *Thistle* works incessantly for Scotland's rights.

Space and a blue pencil forbid my comments as fully as I would like—even on extraneous and irrelevant observations that have appeared in the discussion; but I may be pardoned for "obtruding" a few facts and authorities.

Sir Francis Bacon, Lord Chancellor at the time of the Union, in 1603, of the Crown of England and Scotland, says in his essay, No. xxxv, "on prophecy":—"The King's Style is now no more of England, but of Britain."

A Solemn Agreement.

It was an essential condition of the Treaty of Union of 1706, as upon previous occasions of union proposals, so far back as the time of Edward I. of England, and again in Edward VI's reign, that both countries should sink each its own name in the Union, and have a non-sectional, unifying term for the whole consistent with regard to the honour of both nations. (See Bruce's "Report of the Union," vol. 2, pp. 44 and 100-101; and Ridpath's "Border History of England and Scotland," p. 358—here quoting the *Thistle*.) "British," a term at first disliked by both, was ultimately agreed to. Articles 1 and 3 of the Act of Union, signed and agreed to by both England and Scotland on 22nd July 1706, particularly set forth that "for ever after" the true and proper name of the Union of England and Scotland is "Great Britain," and everything pertaining to the Union as "British." The Englishman, Defoe, in his "History of the Union," sums up the position thus:—"In all the rest, England suffered the same alterations as Scotland, such as dissolving her Parliament, her name as a kingdom, her Council, great offices, and title of her Sovereign; and all things began *de novo* in both kingdoms under this single denomination of Britain and British."

England, like Scotland, was no longer an independent nation. Professor Dicey (English), in his "Law of the Constitution," pp. 66-67, writes:—"Though the fact is often overlooked, the Parliaments of both England and Scotland did, at the time of the Union, each transfer sovereign power to a new sovereign body, namely, the Parliament

of Great Britain." Professor Lodge (English) says:—"That England emerged victorious in the long duel which fills the eighteenth century was due to many causes, but not the least of these causes was the fact that England had been merged in Great Britain."

The Ancient Practice.

We simply ask that the terms and spirit of this "Scrap of Paper" be observed, as it is, in fact, observed by the relatively few "more enlightened and honourable Englishmen." To call such an attitude "anti-English" is really implying very little belief in the fair-play-and-justice-loving Englishman. The Treaty of Union with Ireland followed in 1801. The more or less United Kingdom is now officially "Great Britain and Ireland," or, shortly, "Britain," and all Imperial matters "British." To those who contend that "Britain" does not include Ireland—and many Englishmen use this "argument" and then very consistently and honourably use a term, "England," which undoubtedly includes much less—I would beg to call their attention to some evidence to the contrary. In the fourth century B.C. Aristotle referred to the "Nesos Hellenikai" (British Isles). Dr. R. G. Latham, in his "Ethnology of the British Islands," quotes Aristotle, "De Mundo," 63:—"Two islands . . . called Britannia, Albion and Ierne" (i.e., Great Britain and Ireland). Similar ancient writers are Polybius, Diodorus Siculus, Strabo, and Solinus. Of Solinus Dr. Latham speaks of "his Britain being Western Britain and Ireland almost exclusively." Dr. Latham, writing of the "two points of contact between the British Isles and the Continent of Europe"—referring to the Phoenicians and to the Romans particularly—says that "Cornish Britain . . . was known to the contemporaries of Herodotus, and was associated with Ireland in more than one notice. Both were British" (p. 46). Caesar, Tacitus (Agricola, c.x.), and Dio Cassius (who writes: "Amongst the Britons, the two greatest tribes are the Caledonians and the Maxie") are other classical authorities unkind enough to upset "Irishman's" idea about Britannia. Looking at the "map of the British Islands, reduced from the Latin Ptolemy of 1478" in Chambers's Encyc., "map" article, he will find "Insula Island) Britannica" applied to Great Britain, and on Ireland he will find both these words, "Ibernia" and "Britannica Insula." Further evidence is found in Dr. Nansen's "In Northern Mists," vol. I, p. 254, where reference is made to a Norwegian monk, Tyddrik, writing about the year 1180, of "Ireland—that is, Little Britain." I may say that the term "Great Britain" does not include Ireland, but the older term "Britain" does. Compare "Russia," which includes "Great Russia," "Little Russia," "White Russia," and all the rest.

A Bad Old Lesson.

As to the capital made out of the charge that Campbell, a Scotsman, wrote "Ye Mariners of England," and similar lapses of Scotsmen, these instances are not unimpeachable testimony in themselves as to the justice or correctness of calling that "England," or "English," which is simply and truly known not to be England or English. Sir W. Scott, a defender like others in the "custom," gives an express record of his true judgment and feeling and knowledge in his words:—"If you un-Scotch us, you will find us damned mischievous Englishmen," and in similar pronouncements. Mr. C. W. Thomson points out to a certain English editor (who, by the way, admitted "British" as correct, but said there was no authority for "Britain"—he cites none for "England" for a very good reason) various literary instances of the use of "Britain" by Dunbar, Spenser, Shakespeare, Milton, Defoe, Goldsmith, Burns, Wordsworth, and Tennyson [v. "The Thistle," Aug. 1915].

I cannot conclude better than by quoting from Mr. C. W. Thomson's book, pp. 298-299:—"So far from having cause to despair of the ultimate triumph of truth and justice, we have ample evidence that the Englishman is gradually unlearning the bad old lesson of coolly applying his own local name to our world-wide Empire, and his new lesson has proceeded thus far that the uniform and unvarying use of 'Britain' and 'British,' where the sense demands their employment, may now be regarded as the true shibboleth by which to distinguish not merely a patriotic Scot, but a well-informed, honourable, and fair-minded Englishman."

Geo. Ross.

"BRITISH" v. "ENGLISH."

Something More to Think About.

TO THE EDITOR.

Your leader on Saturday very ably puts the coping-stone on the "Scottish-English" correspondence of the last week, and very rightly, too. So after "Scotia Primus," "Scotie" and the rest have had their little say and satisfied their little selves (if nobody else), by all means let us try and discuss something more to the point at this war time.

The country is rapidly becoming one vast hospital of wounded soldiers, and surely everyone can find something more important to take up his thoughts, and spare time than writing and "blethering" about "Scottish this" and "Scottish that" at this tragic time.

Let us all be proud of being natives of this sea-girt land of ours, whether they call it Scotland or England or merely British. Personally I am, and also to sign myself

PRO PATRIA.

British v. English.

TO THE EDITOR.

Now that the few Scots that had elevated "ideas" are on the run it only remains, so far as Englishmen are concerned, to withdraw from the discussion which they were so provoked to enter—until provoked again.

There is, however, one point remaining. There are thousands of English people in Scotland who have relatives and friends with the forces; on their behalf may I ask whether it would be possible for Scottish newspapers to give full lists of casualties, honours, &c., and not only the Scottish names. If Scotland is in any sense a nation its great newspapers should, like the *Times* say, give their readers full information on these subjects which interest so many.

If full lists were to be given I can say without hesitation that the gratitude of thousands would be earned, and incidentally it would be of educational value to the original promoters of this discussion.

ASQUITH.

(THIS CORRESPONDENCE IS NOW CLOSED.)

THE SCOTSMAN

EDINBURGH, TUESDAY, March 7, 1916.

MANSION OF SIR SIMON PRESTON OF CRAIGMILLAR.

Gracemount House, Liberton, March 6, 1916.

SIR,—Affixed to a portion of the City Chambers is the following inscription:—

"On this site stood the mansion of Sir Simon Preston of Craigmillar, Provost of the City of Edinburgh, 1586-7, in which mansion Mary Queen of Scotland, after her surrender to the Confederate Lords at Carberry Hill, spent her last night in Edinburgh, 5th June 1567. On the following evening she was conveyed to Holyrood, and there, after to Lochleven Castle as a State prisoner. This tablet was erected by the Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Council of Edinburgh, March 1884."

Is this accurate, and on what authority can it be claimed that the house of Sir Simon Preston of Craigmillar stood there?

Cressie, the well-known publisher, in a supplement to the description of the city of Edinburgh in the first Statistical Account, 1792, states that the house of Preston of Craigmillar stood on the site of the existing South Bridge, and in the *Gentleman's Magazine* of 1788 there is not only a definite locus given, but an actual drawing of the house is reproduced. The beginning of the letter to the *Gentleman's Magazine* is as follows:—

"Since the new part of Edinburgh and its com-

munication with the Old Town has been so far completed as to evince the propriety of making the old part correspond in some degree with the new a plan has been formed to continue a spacious street directly southward from the North Bridge to that part of the town where the College or University is intended to be rebuilt, but in order to effect this the ancient Provost's House in Peebles Wynd must necessarily be taken down. This circumstance, together with its being the most ornamented of any house of its time, and being by tradition the house in which Mary Queen of Scots was confined after her surrender at Carberry Hill, may possibly induce you to preserve an engraving of it in your valuable repository."

If the house was pulled down to make way for the South Bridge, one wonders why the tablet referred to above has been fixed in its present position? Edgar's map of 1755 shows that Peebles Wynd was on the line of the present Blair Street. I am, &c.

C. E. GREEN.

THE SCOTSMAN

EDINBURGH, THURSDAY, March 9, 1916.

MANSION OF SIR SIMON PRESTON.

47 Braid Avenue, March 8, 1916.

SIR.—If Mr Green refers to the *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries*, vol. xxiv., page 414, he will find the question of Sir Simon Preston's house and Queen Mary's connection therewith fully discussed in an article by Sir Daniel Wilson, read to the Society on 14th April 1890. The affixing of the tablet at the entrance to the Council Chambers followed upon the information given in that article.

The legend which associated Queen Mary's last night in Edinburgh with the mansion on the south side of the High Street, known as the Black Turnpike, and which is embodied in the notice concerning that building in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1788, seems to have remained unquestioned for over a century in spite of the fact that Archbishop James Beaton, in a letter written very soon after the event, distinctly states that the Queen was confined in a house on the north side of the street.

It is by no means certain, however, that the site of the house in question has even yet been correctly identified. In the article above referred to Sir Daniel Wilson states that Mr Peter Miller had supplied him with evidence that at the period in question the Prestons of Craigmillar were the owners of a house on the site now indicated by the tablet. But Sir Daniel adduces no evidence to show that Sir Simon Preston actually resided in this house. He owned other houses in Edinburgh, and the question arises whether during his Provostship he habitually resided in any of them. There are some considerations, to which I do not think attention has been hitherto called, which seem to point to a contrary conclusion.

In Beaton's letter the statement is—"Thay leuit hir Majestie in the provest's lodging, forment the croce, upon the north syd of the gait." In the *Historie of King James the Sext* we are told that the Lords "keapet hir straitlie within the Provostis lodging in the chief street"; and Sir James Melville in his diary says that "Hir Majestie was logit in the midia of the town in the provestis lodging." In these passages no mention is made of Sir Simon Preston, but Robert Birse, in his diary says that the Queen was taken "to the Provost's lodgering for that night; Sr. Symeon Prestone of Craigmillar being Provost for the time"; while the *Journal of Occurrences* has it that she "was logeit in James Hendersones hous of Fordell, being thane the provest of Edinburghis hous quairtrin he remaynit." This last extract is somewhat ambiguous, but a quite intelligible reading of it would be that the Provost was at the time residing, not in a house of his own, but in one belonging to Henderson of Fordell. Now, in an instrument of sasine, dated 15th January 1568 (preserved among the Laing Charters in the University), James Henderson of Fordell is named as the owner of a tenement on the north side of the High Street, and in a later deed, dated 20th March 1592, this same tenement is described as a "gret duellin' hous" on the north side of the High Street, the "aulde provestis clois" being part boundary on the east. The Old Provost's Close was in later times named the Fleshmarket Close, or more probably the East Fleshmarket Close, and was situated where Cockburn Street now joins the High Street. The old name of the close is certainly suggestive, and the Rev. J. P. Lawson, in his *Gazetteer*, published about 1840, mentions a "tradition that the Chief Magistrate had an official residence in the close now called the Fleshmarket Close, but formerly the Provost's Close." It is rather remarkable that in not one of the contemporary authorities is the house where Queen Mary was confined called Sir Simon Preston's house, but always "the Provost's lodging," while one such authority, the *Journal of Occurrences*, distinctly calls it house of Henderson of Fordell. It must be admitted that the description in Beaton's letter, "forment the croce," applies better to a site at the Council Chambers than to one at the Fleshmarket Close, but it does seem as if further documentary evidence will be required before we can decisively determine the site of the house where Queen Mary was lodged on the evening of the battle of Carberry Hill.—I am, &c.

WILLIAM COWAN.

THE SCOTSMAN

EDINBURGH, SATURDAY, March 11, 1916.

KING AND QUEEN AND OLD EDINBURGH CLUB.—It may be recalled that when the King and Queen were at Holyrood in June 1914, the ancient service book of the Abbey, which is now in possession of Mr W. Moir Bryce, president of the Old Edinburgh Club, was by command submitted for their inspection. This valuable relic, which dates from 1450, has now been transcribed and edited by Mr Francis C. Eeles, the distinguished Scottish liturgical scholar, and is about to be issued by the Old Edinburgh Club to its members as its volume for 1914. Their Majesties, on being apprised of the publication, have been graciously pleased to allow the volume to be dedicated to them.

THE SCOTSMAN

EDINBURGH, WEDNESDAY, March 22, 1916.

MANSION OF SIR SIMON PRESTON.

Gracemount House, Liberton, March 21, 1916.

SIR.—The exact location of the Provost's lodging, to which Queen Mary was taken on the evening of the Battle of Carberry Hill may seem a small matter, especially in these times, but since it has been raised it seems a pity that the tablet should remain in what is more than a dubious site. Mr Cowan, who is so conversant with the topography of old Edinburgh, and whose opinion one must always respect, admits this when he says in his letter "further documentary evidence will be required before we can decisively determine it."

If this evidence has to do with title deeds alone, the site will never be fixed, for, after all, the only new matter which Sir Daniel Wilson brought forward, and which he admits is not his own, but Mr Peter Miller's, is an extract from the Register of Sasines.

What is this new evidence? It is simply this, that the Prestons of Craigmillar retained possession of a tenement on the north side of the High Street from 1453 to 1718. It is admitted, however, that they owned property in other parts of the town, and the argument raised seems a very feeble one. Why should the discovery that one tenement out of a number which they owned happened to stand on the site where the tablet has been fixed be the cause of upsetting what was one of the oldest and most fixed traditions of Edinburgh? Men may surely own houses without living in them.

Crichton, who wrote the most excellent series of articles on the Edinburgh parishes in the first statistical account, and who was so intimately associated with Edinburgh and its history, had no hesitation about the other site, and that it was in the

Black Turnpike that Queen Mary was imprisoned. Neither had the writer in the *Gentleman's Magazine* of 1788, the time at which the building was pulled down.

Skene repeats the statement in the notice accompanying his etching of the Old Guard House, and describes in detail the account of the Queen's incarceration in a wretched apartment to the street of 13 feet square and 8 feet high. In this connection one must remember that the Prestons of Craigmillar were adherents of Mary's cause, and like her, adhered to the old religion. Had it been in his private house and not in his official lodging, one could hardly expect the Queen to have been incarcerated in such conditions.

Chambers, in his *Traditions of Old Edinburgh*, is of the same opinion, and makes the addition that "this fact is perfectly authentic."

Maitland, in his great *History of Edinburgh*, Miss Alison Dunlop and others accepted the tradition without hesitation, and Sir Daniel Wilson himself never questioned it in his *Memorials of Edinburgh*.

Why, then, was it questioned? For the simple reason, forsooth, that the entry was found in the Register of Sasines to which we have referred, and that Sir Daniel Wilson thought that it fitted in with Archbishop Beaton's statement that the lodging stood "forment the Croce upon the north side of the Gait," which, by the way, he had known of before. The plate at the present moment is certainly "forment the Cross," but the Cross is not at present in the position in which it was in Queen Mary's day. Even as late as Edgar's second map it stood 150 feet to the south of the tablet and 280 feet north of the Provost's lodging, so that neither of them stood exactly "forment the Cross," although they both faced in its direction. As to "the north side of the Gait," to my mind this was the Cowgate or Peebles Wynd, as the tenement stood at the north end of that short wynd leading from the Cowgate, and was therefore on the north side of the Gate forment the Cross.

I feel that an authentic tradition, which has come down for centuries, should not be upset on such flimsy grounds, and believe that the tablet is what an old judge said about the boards to the effect that "Trespassers will be prosecuted," "a material falsehood," and ought to be removed.—I am, &c.

C. E. GREEN.

THE SCOTSMAN

EDINBURGH, FRIDAY, March 24, 1916.

MANSION OF SIR SIMON PRESTON.

Edinburgh, March 22 1916.

Sir.—While Mr Green leaves the matter of the location of the Provost's lodging, to which Queen Mary was taken on the evening of the Battle of Carberry Hill, very much where Mr Cowan left it, I think there is substance in his plea that the Black Turnpike tradition ought not, in view of the present state of the evidence, to be given its due. It is a fact that there is little to justify the present position of the tablet, but whether the powers that be will adopt Mr Green's suggestion, and remove it, is quite another matter. Sir Daniel Wilson, in the paper he communicated to the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, went further, it would appear, than the facts warranted. Having ascertained that the position and measurements of the old properties in the Government Survey Sheets of 1789, indicated that the Provost's tenement occupied the site at the entrance to the Royal Exchange, and remembering that the lodging was, in Archbishop Beaton's phrase, "forment the Cross," he straightway concluded that this building was the one in which Queen Mary stayed on her return from Carberry Hill. But, as Mr Green shows, Beaton was inaccurate. Besides, it is known that Sir Simon Preston owned property in other parts of the city. Consequently an irrefragable claim cannot be established in favour of the Royal Exchange site.

Hugo Arnot, in his "History of Edinburgh," says the Queen lodged "in the Lord Provost's house," but he does not say where. Burion ("History of Scotland") positively affirms that she was "lodged in the house of the Provost, which stood on the north side of the Cross, where the Council-house and the Exchange buildings now stand," and Mr T. F. Henderson, in his article on Queen Mary in the "Dictionary of National Biography," adopts the same view. A recent biographer of Queen Mary (the late Samuel Cowan), however, upholds the Black Turnpike tradition, while Andrew Lang ("History of Scotland," vol. II, p. 188) accepts the statement in the "Journal of Occurrences" that Queen Mary was lodged in the house of Henderson of Fordell, which was "then occupied by the Provost." I am, &c.

W. FORBES GALT.

47 Braid Avenue, March 23, 1916.

Sir.—In my recent letter on this subject I pointed out that there were grounds for doubt as to whether the site of the house where Queen Mary was confined was correctly indicated by the tablet at the City Chambers. While this is so, I think Mr Green, in his letter of the 21st, quite fails to make out any case for the legend which connected that event with the Black Turnpike.

The phrase in Beaton's letter (written only two days after the event), "the north syd of the gait," can only mean the north side of the High Street. The word "gait" was applied only to a main street, and never to a wynd or close, and, besides, as Pebles Wynd ran north and south, no house could possibly be described as on the north side of it. The suggestion that the "gait" may mean the Cowgate is really absurd, for a house situated in the High Street would never be described as on the north side of the Cowgate.

Undoubtedly the description, "Forment the cross" would be quite applicable to the City Chambers site. Mr Green, in his reference to the site of the cross, ignores the fact that the position shown in Edgar's map is that to which the cross was removed in 1617. Before that date it stood quite near the north-east corner of St Giles Church.

As to the antiquity of the tradition which Mr Green desires to uphold, there is no evidence of its existence previous to the date of the letter in the "Gentleman's Magazine" of 1788. Mr Green is quite mistaken in quoting Maitland in support of it. That writer rarely takes any note of any particular houses, but he seems to have been specially interested in the Black Turnpike, and he tells us that, not believing in a current tradition that the house was built in the time of King Kenneth, he had examined the title-deeds, and found that it was built by a George Robertson in 1421. He makes no reference whatever to Queen Mary, and one may reasonably infer that had the tradition of her connection with the house been current when he wrote he would most certainly have mentioned it. The names of several owners of this building and portions of it are on record at various dates, but no reference has yet been discovered connecting it with Sir Simon Preston with it, either personally or officially as Provost. As the other writers quoted by Mr Green simply repeat the current opinion, and

do not appear to have made any independent investigations of the matter, their statements really add no weight to a tradition which, far from having, in Mr Green's words, "Come down for centuries," cannot be traced back for more than 150 years from the present time, to a date fully 200 years subsequent to the event with which it deals. I may add that Sir Daniel Wilson in his article, and also in the last edition of his "Memorials," mentions certain facts which he suggests may have given rise to the tradition in question, but "that is another story."—I am, &c.

WILLIAM COWAN.

[This correspondence is closed.—Ed.]

Edinburgh Evening Dispatch.

EDINBURGH, THURSDAY, April 20, 1916.

DEATH OF MR W. M. GILBERT.

CHIEF REPORTER OF "THE SCOTSMAN."

It is with deep regret that we announce the death of Mr W. M. Gilbert, the chief reporter of *The Scotsman*, who passed away yesterday almost at the very hour when many of his colleagues were gathered round the grave of his old editor, Dr Charles A. Cooper, under whom he worked for more than thirty years. He was attending to his duties in the office the previous day, and though he had much to his regret, to keep to bed yesterday, when he had hoped to pay his last respects to Dr Cooper, no serious effects were anticipated. In the late afternoon, however, he succumbed to a heart failure, the immediate cause of which was influenza. The nature of his office ensured him a wide circle of friends and acquaintances, and the news of his death will be a shock to many with whom he was in personal contact during the past few days, for to the last he looked in fair health. To public men in the city and elsewhere throughout Scotland, Mr Gilbert has been a familiar figure for the past quarter of a century at least, and so great was the charm of his manner, coupled with the kindness of his disposition, that he left behind, wherever his business called him, pleasing remembrances of his visit.

Born in Aberdeen sixty-five years ago, Mr Gilbert entered the journalistic profession at an early age, and after some experience on the *Aberdeen Journal*, the *Dundee Courier* and *Argus*, the *Sheffield Telegraph*, and the *Daily Review*, he joined *The Scotsman* reporting staff in 1873 under Mr MacFarlane, whom he succeeded in 1885. From that day he devoted himself unceasingly to the interests of the journal, reckoning nothing too arduous and nothing in carrying out the work of organisation, direction, and oversight which falls to the chief of the reporting staff of a great daily paper.

His love of art, which was strong and genuine, and grew with years, led him into the congenial work of art criticism. He undertook with zeal and accomplished with great judgment most of the notices of art exhibitions which were published in *The Scotsman*. For many years he was a regular frequenter of the Royal Academy and the Paris Salon, and he had just completed his arrangements for an annual visit to Burlington House next week. The drama in all its aspects attracted him greatly, and his judgment, both on dramatic and literary topics, was based on long experience and sound taste.

Mr Gilbert took a particularly enthusiastic interest in the French language and literature. He early became a member of the Franco-Scottish Society and of the French Protestant Church in Edinburgh, in both of which bodies he will be much missed. He was also a member of the Pen and Pencil Club and the Arts Club in Edinburgh. He leaves a widow, a son, and two married daughters.

LORD PROVOST AND THE LATE MR W. M. GILBERT.

At the meeting to-day of the Edinburgh, and Leith Corporations Gas Commissioners in the Board-room at Waterloo Place, Lord Provost Sir Robert K. Inches, who presided, paid a tribute to the memory of the late Mr W. Matthews Gilbert, chief reporter of *The Scotsman*. He wished to say, his Lordship said, how grieved he had been to learn of Mr Gilbert's sudden death. Mr Gilbert used to attend the meetings of the Commission regularly years ago. He was exceedingly careful in his reports, and had been generous to the Commissioners. He had had a long life of usefulness, and his Lordship was sure they all very deeply regretted his death, and they expressed their sympathy with his widow and family.

Councillor Lindsay, Leith, associated himself with the Lord Provost's tribute. As convenor of the Works Committee of the Commission for some years, he said, he had received at various times great courtesy and great help from Mr Gilbert in carrying on the work, and he desired to give public expression to that.

THE SCOTSMAN

EDINBURGH, THURSDAY, April 20, 1916.

THE LATE MR W. M. GILBERT.

A wide circle will learn with keen and genuine regret of the death, after a brief illness, of Mr William Matthews Gilbert, who had been since 1873 a member of the reporting staff, and for fully thirty years had held the responsible position of chief of that department, in *The Scotsman*. A conscientious journalist, if ever there was one, Mr Gilbert may be said to have been in harness to the last. He was about his duties in the office on Tuesday morning, and he fully intended to be present at the funeral yesterday of Dr Cooper, with whom, during the tenure by the latter of the editorial chair, he was long and closely associated. Mr Gilbert's state of health has not of late been so satisfactory as usual, and he was thus the more exposed to an attack of influenza which seized him a few days ago. But no fatal effects were apprehended, and his sudden succumbing to a heart attack yesterday afternoon will come as a shock of painful surprise to his numerous friends in the city and outside.

Mr Gilbert, a native of Aberdeen, born sixty-five years ago, possessed in marked measure the qualities of brain and character that have made so many Aberdonians successful as newspaper men. He was a journalist by choice and affinity, and found his way into reportorial work through the portal of the commercial department of the paper with which he was first connected—the *Aberdeen Journal*. After experience on the *Dundee Courier* and *Argus* and the *Sheffield Telegraph*, he came to Edinburgh forty-three years ago, and after a brief period of service on the *Daily Review*, then in charge of the late Mr J. B. Gillies, with whom he afterwards became connected by marriage, he joined the staff of *The Scotsman* in 1873. He was happy in coming under the eyes of so able and accomplished a chief of the staff as the late Mr James MacFarlane. But it was by his own sterling and outstanding merits—by his skill as shorthand writer and reporter, and, not least, by the marked taste and ability he manifested in the literary and artistic work of the paper—that he approved himself as chief assistant, and finally, in 1885, as successor to Mr MacFarlane in the task of supervising and directing the reporting of *The Scotsman*.

Since that date Mr Gilbert had had on his hands duties that, for their adequate performance, demanded, along with constant care and indefatigable industry, high intelligence, sound judgment, and organising power. His period of service has covered such episodes and events in the life of the nation and of the city as the Midlothian Campaigns, the Crofter agitation, and the successive Church Union controversies. It fell to his charge to take oversight and active share in giving shape and proportion to the form in which these and a host too numerous to mention of other important happenings in the history of the last thirty or forty years were presented to the public eye in the columns of *The Scotsman*. As to the devoted zeal and remarkable success with which he met these exacting requirements, those best placed for forming an opinion will bear the warmest testimony. Mr Gilbert was not satisfied, however, with the due and exemplary performance of the routine part of his duties. As writer of art, dramatic, and literary notices in the paper he reached a high standard. From his pen came the articles on the annual exhibitions of the Royal Academy, the Royal Scottish Academy, and the Paris Salon that have appeared of recent years in

these columns. His warm admiration for France and keen appreciation of French literature were nurtured by his annual visits to the other side of the Channel. For many years he was an active member of the Franco-Scottish Society and of its Executive Council, and accompanied that Society in all its excursions to France; he was also a prominent member of the French Protestant Church in Edinburgh, and was rarely absent from its services. The Pen and Pencil Club and the Scottish Arts Club were among the social institutions that received a share of Mr Gilbert's leisure time and services; and he was a keen angler and golfer. Apart from his daily work on the newspaper, he made several excursions into printed literature, one of these being a volume which recorded, in chronological order, the leading events in the history and development of Edinburgh during last century. In other ways he testified his deep interest in all that concerned the welfare and reputation of the city which he had made his home. Few Edinburgh citizens not in the immediate forefront of public life can have been so widely known. Beginning with the City Fathers, his acquaintanceship and his friendship extended among all sorts and conditions of men; and this was due, not merely to the office he held, but to innate personal qualities that brought him everywhere liking and respect. It was in recognition of these qualities that Mr Gilbert was recently appointed a Justice of the Peace. Of his private life and character, it need only be said that he was held in high esteem by all who were brought into touch with him, and that his colleagues were also his friends. —Mr Gilbert has left a widow—a daughter of the late Mr Gillies, of the *Aberdeen Journal*—a son, who is now a tea planter in Ceylon, and two married daughters.

THE SCOTSMAN

EDINBURGH, MONDAY, April 24, 1916.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE MR W. M. GILBERT.—The funeral of the late Mr W. Matthews Gilbert, chief reporter of *The Scotsman*, took place from his residence, 187 Bruntsfield Place, Edinburgh, on Saturday afternoon to Grange Cemetery, and was attended by a large company of mourners representative of various interests in the city. A short service was conducted at the house and at the graveside by the Rev. Dr Norman Maclean, St. Cuthbert's. The pallbearers were Major T. Duncan Rhind and Mr Jasper Oliver (sons-in-law); Mr George H. Law, Mr John Geddie, Mr Duncan Cameron, and Mr Thomas Robertson, Edinburgh, and Dr George Middleton, Glasgow. Amongst those present were Lord Provost Sir Robert K. Inches, Treasurer Mr Michael, Councillors Murray, Rusk, Macfarlane, Lorne MacLeod, Wallace Dunlop, Sir Thomas Hunter, Town-Clerk, Mr David Lyon, Deputy Town-Clerk, and Mr John Weston, Provost Malcolm Smith, Leith; the Very Rev. Dr Wallace Williamson, Sir Andrew McDonald, Sir Rowand Anderson, Mr W. Fraser Dobie, Master of the Merchant Company; Mr G. W. Currie, M.P.; the Rev. Dr Patrick Mackay, the Rev. J. Smurrock, M. Berthoud, pastor of the French Protestant Church; Lieut. Col. Sir A. B. M'Hardy, K.C.B., chairman of Executive, and Mr John Smart, W.S., hon. secretary of the Scottish Branch of the Franco-Scottish Society; Mr G. Ogilvy Reid, R.S.A., president; Mr J. A. Ford, artist; and Mr A. P. Melville, W.S., vice-presidents; and Mr A. W. Lowe, solicitor, representing the Scottish Arts Club; Mr Robert Gibb, R.S.A., Limner to His Majesty in Scotland; Mr Hippolyte J. Blanc, R.S.A.; Mr W. Birnie Rhind, R.S.A.; Mr Henry W. Kerr, R.S.A.; Mr R. Gemmell Hutchinson, R.S.A.; Mr W. G. Stevenson, R.S.A.; Mr Mason Hunter, A.R.S.A., R.S.W.; Mr Graham Binny, R.S.W.; Mr John Watson, F.R.I.B.A.; Mr James L. Caw, Curator of the National Gallery; Professor Baldwin Brown; Capt. Cattasach, R.A.M.C.; Mr J. Condie Sandeman, K.C.; Mr R. R. Simpson, W.S.; Dr D. F. Lowe; Parish Councillor Gibson; Mr W. Moir Bryce; Mr Mathison, president of the S.S.C. Society; Mr R. Addison Smith, M.V.O., S.S.C.; Mr Peter Macnaughton, S.S.C., secretary of George Heriot's Trust; Mr Charles H. Turnbull, S.S.C.; Mr A. D. Wood, secretary of the General Board of Control for Scotland; Mr A. Morgan, Scottish Land Court; Mr Caw, acting superintendent of the Royal Infirmary; Mr R. C. Millar, C.A.; Mr David MacRitchie, F.S.A.; Mr James R. Simpson; Mr James P. Croal; Mr Duncan Fraser; Mr Deuchars, M.V.O.; Mr R. L. Porter; Mr R. C. H. Morrison, representing the Pen and Pencil Club; and representatives of the various departments in *The Scotsman*, the *Evening Dispatch*, and the *Weekly Scotsman*, other newspapers, and members of the District Institute of Journalists.

THE SCOTSMAN

EDINBURGH, FRIDAY, May 12, 1916.

THE LATE MR J. B. SUTHERLAND.

REMINISCENCES OF OLD EDINBURGH.

We regret to announce the death of Mr James Bland Sutherland, S.S.C., senior partner of Messrs Beveridge, Sutherland, & Smith, W.S., Leith, which occurred at his residence, 10 Royal Terrace, Edinburgh, yesterday morning. He had been in excellent health up till Tuesday, March 23, when he was suddenly taken ill.

By the passing away of Mr Sutherland a link with Old Edinburgh has been broken. He was born in the somewhat memorable year of 1832, and during the eventful Victorian era he had seen or come in contact with a large number of public personages who have left their mark on the history of that period. Mr Sutherland witnessed the procession of Queen Victoria and the Prince Consort to Dalkeith Palace from a window in Dundas Street after the august visitors landed at Granton in 1842. He saw the procession of the Disruption fathers from St Andrew's Church to Tanfield Hall; had a distinct recollection of the great Masonic demonstration on the occasion of laying the foundation-stone of the Scott Monument in 1840; and witnessed the burning of Old Greyfriars Church on Sunday, 15th January 1845.

During the Chartist agitation it became necessary to aid the ordinary police force by the enrolment of special constables, and in 1846, though only then sixteen years of age, he was sworn in as a special constable, and took his share in patrolling the divisions of the city where disturbances occurred.

MR SUTHERLAND'S PROFESSIONAL CAREER.

Mr Sutherland, who was the son of a merchant tailor, was born in Edinburgh. He began his apprenticeship to the law in the office of Messrs Anderson & Trotter, now Messrs J. & F. Anderson, W.S., Castle Street, in 1848. Mr Sutherland entered the law classes at the University of Edinburgh in 1852, and in 1857 he entered the Society of Solicitors in the Supreme Courts of Scotland. In 1864 he was elected President of the Society, an office which he held four years in succession. During his period of office the movement for a new hall and library for the Society was brought to a successful issue. As President of the Society he was present in Westminster on the occasion of the Jubilee of Queen Victoria in 1887. One of the famous trials with which Mr Sutherland was connected was the Chantrelle poisoning case. His firm acted as agents for the accused, and on Mr Sutherland's shoulders lay the principal burden of preparing the defence. He had many interviews with the condemned man.

PUBLIC ACTIVITIES.

By no body will the loss of Mr Sutherland be more keenly felt than by the Edinburgh Philosophical Institution, of which he was a warm friend and supporter. Through his connection with this Institution for over sixty years, as an ordinary member and during the last thirty-three years as a director and one of its vice-presidents, he was brought much in contact with many eminent personages. He used to say that the four most delightful lecturers he ever listened to were Huxley, Tyndall, Cowden Clark, and George Dawson, of Birmingham. Mr Sutherland was an extensive traveller, and gave a series of lectures on his tours at various times. A director of many charitable institutions in the city, there was none to which he devoted greater attention than to the Courant Fund for Poor Children, of which institution he was chairman.

In politics Mr Sutherland was a strong advocate of Unionist policy. He was brought into special and somewhat close connection with the late Lord (then Mr) Goschen on the occasions of his standing for the Eastern Division of Edinburgh in 1885 and again in 1890. He acted as chairman at the first of Mr Goschen's public meetings. For many years he was prominently identified with the Edinburgh and East of Scotland Unionist Association and the Leith Unionist Association.

A KEEN VOLUNTEER.

Long and closely identified with the Volunteer movement, Mr Sutherland shared in every operation in which the Edinburgh regiment took part during the thirty-six years he was connected with it. He was a private in the S.S.C. Company when Queen Victoria held the great review of Scottish Volunteers in the Queen's Park in 1860, and he was again on parade in this same park in 1881 when Her Majesty reviewed the Volunteers. The latter review was held under a pitiless and continuous downpour of rain, and Mr Sutherland's tunic on that occasion was so saturated that it took a week to dry. Early in life Mr Sutherland was imbued with the military spirit. When the 4th Regiment of Infantry left Edinburgh Castle in 1854 for the Crimea, his enthusiasm and patriotism were so roused that he gravely considered whether he should enlist, and only the solicitations of his parents prevented him from following the bent of his inclinations. The Franco-German War turned the special attention of the Government to military matters, and in 1872 extensive manoeuvres took place on Salisbury Plain. For the first time certain corps of Volunteers were invited to take part in the campaign, and Mr Sutherland had the distinction of commanding one of the two companies furnished by the Queen's Brigade. The manoeuvres extended over an entire fortnight. Since that date Mr Sutherland had his full share of camp life and experience. His military duties in connection with camp campaigning closed in 1898, when he had the honour of commanding a battalion of the "Queen's" at Aldershot during the manoeuvres there that year under the Duke of Connaught. Mr Sutherland was an original member and office-bearer of the Tactical Society of the Eastern Division of Scotland.

INTERESTING REMINISCENCES.

Mr Sutherland was wont to regale his friends with vivid pictures of Edinburgh life under conditions such as prevailed in the early part of the nineteenth century. Sedan chairs were much in use in his time in the early 'fifties. "I am not aware," he has put it on record, "of any private sedan chairs in use subsequent to the death of Dr Hamilton, known as 'Cockie Hamilton,' who died in 1835, and whose sedan chair is in the National Museum of Antiquities; but there were quite a number of public sedans for hire. There were two

brothers named Fraser, whose place was at the top of Porros Street, who kept sedans for hire. They did a good business among well-to-do people, and on a Sunday forenoon I have seen more than half-a-dozen sedan chairs at St John's Episcopal Church, waiting to convey worshippers home after service. I believe that sedan chairs were last in general use in this country in Edinburgh and Bath."

In the '80s Mr Sutherland more than once came across Thomas de Quincey, and he has left behind a portrait of that mysterious and wonderful personality. In the year 1854 de Quincey was living in lodgings in Lothian Street, and some of Mr Sutherland's college chums occupied apartments in the same street, then much frequented by students from various quarters of the country. In the course of their goings to and fro they frequently came across "a little man of humble mien and attired in a rather broken-down and negligent fashion. He seemed to prefer taking his outdoor exercise nocturnally, for it was usually at night, and sometimes late at night, that we met the quiet and solitary man-wandering to and fro not far from his humble quarters. He was always alone, and communed silently with himself."

Possessed of a fine genial personality, Mr Sutherland was well liked by all who knew him. He was long connected with an old Edinburgh club called the Wagering Club (founded 1773), of which he was champion for many years, and at the annual gatherings delighted the members by the fertility of his resource and abundance of his wit, characteristically also well known to the brethren of the Monks of St Giles, a younger society which he joined in February 1894.

Although Mr Sutherland had been brought up in the Episcopal Church in Scotland, he became an adherent of Old Greyfriars' under the ministry of the famous preacher, Dr Robert Lee. Later on he accepted office as an elder, and at his death he was the senior elder in that church.

Mr Sutherland was twice married, and is survived by a widow and a daughter.

THE SCOTSMAN

EDINBURGH, MONDAY, May 15, 1916.

THE LATE Mr J. B. SUTHERLAND, S.S.C.—The funeral took place on Saturday afternoon from 10 Royal Terrace, Edinburgh, to Rosebank Cemetery of Mr J. B. Sutherland, S.S.C. At the house short services were conducted by the Rev. A. B. Grant, Old Greyfriars' Church, and the Rev. Dr John Glasie. The former minister also conducted the service at the graveside. The coffin was covered with a number of beautiful floral tributes. The pall-bearers were:—Mr A. Pearson, Mr T. Dick, Mr J. Falconer, Mr R. Smith, Mr J. Davidson, Mr W. M. Whitelaw, Dr D. F. Lowe, and Captain R. Beveridge Smith. Amongst those present were Lord Provost Sir Robert K. Inches, Mr G. W. Currie, M.P., and representatives of the various Unions Associations with which Mr Sutherland was connected; Mr P. J. Pringle, Chairman, Leith Dock Commission; Major Huie, Chairman, Edinburgh Parish Council; Parish Councillor Walker, Mr R. C. Millar, C.A.; and Mr W. A. Miller, secretary, representing Edinburgh Philosophical Institution; Mr William S. Caw, acting superintendent, representing the Royal Infirmary of Edinburgh; Lieutenant-Colonel J. M. Cotterill, and Mr D. F. Wishart, representing the St Andrew's Ambulance Association; Mr R. A. Robertson, S.S.C.; Mr A. A. Rose and Mr A. Morrison, C.A., representing the Northern Club; Mr G. Ogilvy Reid, R.S.A.; Mr J. A. Ford and Mr A. W. Lowe, representing the Scottish Arts Club; Mr A. P. Melville, W.S.; (Prior) Sheriff J. F. McLennan, K.C.; Dr John Kerr, Mr David MacRitchie, F.S.A.; Mr A. N. G. Aitken, S.S.C.; Mr William Thomson, W.S.; Mr Joseph Inglis;

W.S.; Captain J. G. Cattanach, R.A.M.C.; Mr J. W. M. Loney, Mr H. J. Blanc, R.S.A.; Mr J. A. Koonie, Mr John Hogben, Mr A. B. Easterbrook, Dr William Fordyce, M.D.; Mr T. S. Muir, M.A.; Mr Andrew A. Rose and Mr A. J. F. Wedderburn, S.S.C., representing the Monks of St Giles; Mr William Dunbar, advocate, the secretary, and others representing the Wagering Club; Professor Paterson, and Mr J. Alkman Smith, C.A. In the course of a reference at the service in Old Greyfriars' Parish Church, Edinburgh, yesterday forenoon, the Rev. A. B. Grant, R.D., mentioned that Mr Sutherland had fulfilled the duties of elder of that church for forty-one years with single-minded devotion and earnestness. He also acted as session-clerk for nearly twenty-nine years. He was an earnest and devout worshipper. His character was of an excellent type. Being a man who always consistently chose God's best, he inspired others to live for the highest.

THE SCOTSMAN

EDINBURGH, TUESDAY, May 16, 1916.

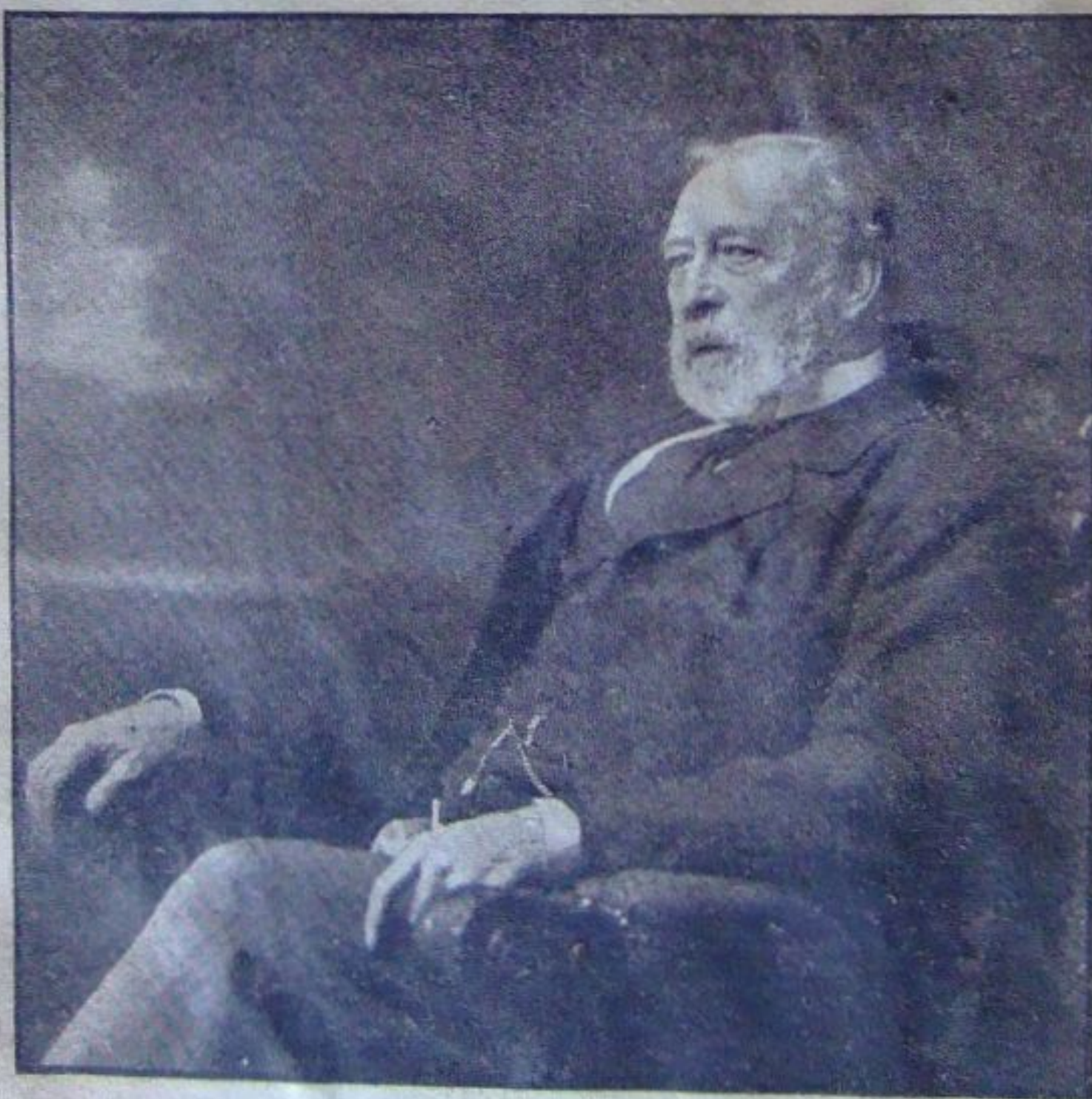
EXTENSIVE FIRE IN EDINBURGH.

HISTORIC PRINTING HOUSE BURNED.

The works of Messrs Neill & Company, Edinburgh, one of the best-known printing houses in the Scottish trade, were burned down last night. The fire, which broke out shortly after eleven o'clock, must rank as one of the largest recorded in the city for many years. The premises extend from Rodney Street back to the railway at Scotland Street, and occupy ground of about half an acre in extent. Before the outbreak was discovered it evidently had secured a substantial hold on the works, and when the firemen arrived on the scene—contingents from all the fire stations were called out—they were faced with a formidable task. On the north side the works are bounded by Rodney Street tenements, and with a stiff southerly wind blowing there was a danger of the fire spreading to the dwelling-houses. Indeed, at one time the flower-boxes and window frames of the nearest tenement, which is separated from the works by a lane of but a few yards in width, were actually on fire. A number of tenants had already left their houses for safety. In the end, however, the firemen averted the danger in this direction. Practically the only part of the works which escaped the fire is the suite of offices, a small two-storied building, fronting Rodney Street. By one o'clock the firemen had the fire, which was witnessed by a large crowd of people, under control. The fire is understood to have originated in the machine-room. The firm, of which Mr W. Fraser is managing director, employed a staff of 250, of whom two-thirds were females.

Messrs Neill & Co., which was founded in 1749, is the oldest printing house in Scotland, and there are few concerns identified with the art of Caxton in Britain or elsewhere that can claim a greater antiquity. Moreover, the business presents a striking illustration of the long period during which a firm may be carried on by three generations—in the present instance nearly one hundred and fifty years. In normal times the firm employed between two and three hundred hands. At the premises there was every facility for turning out large quantities of high-class work. They are the Government printers for Scotland, and the printers of two editions of the "Encyclopædia Britannica." The firm have been printers to the Royal Society of Edinburgh since its foundation in 1783; they have also printed for the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland for nearly half a century. They do a large amount of law and medical printing, and are regarded as one of the foremost concerns in the trade.

WELL-KNOWN EDINBURGH CITIZEN DEAD.



Mr J. B. Sutherland.

Edinburgh has lost a prominent citizen in Mr J. B. Sutherland, S.S.C., who died yesterday at the ripe age of eighty-four. He had a large store of old Edinburgh lore, and engaged in many activities.

LATEST NEWS

THE FIRE IN AN EDINBURGH PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.

After being at work for four hours at the premises of Messrs Neill & Co., a shift of Edinburgh Fire Brigade was relieved at four o'clock this morning. Two hours earlier the fire had been got under, but it was necessary to pour water on the smouldering mass. There is still a large quantity of paper in the centre of the building to be turned over, and this will require the services of the brigade for the greater part of the day. Four engines were at work, and the fire was attacked with sixteen lines of hose. Offices to the front and the engine-room at the back have been saved. No correct estimate of the damage can yet be formed, but it is feared the figure will run into many thousands.

Edinburgh Evening Dispatch.

EDINBURGH, TUESDAY, May 16, 1916.

BIG FIRE IN EDINBURGH.

ABOUT £30,000 DAMAGE.

FAMOUS PRINTING HOUSE DEMOLISHED.

A disastrous fire occurred in Edinburgh last night resulting in the complete destruction of the extensive premises of Neill & Company (Limited), printers, Rodney Street. The fire, which broke out about eleven o'clock, ranks as one of the largest experienced in the city for many years, the damage being estimated roughly at close on £30,000.

Neill & Company, though long established, erected their present premises only sixteen years ago. The works in Bellevue are entered through a counting-house and other offices. These, fortunately, have escaped the fate of the remainder of the property, which covers fully half an acre of ground. In consequence, the books of the firm have been saved. Behind this building, however, nothing stands beyond blackened walls, wrecked machines, twisted frames, and sodden, charred masses of paper. The readers' department, in which was a large amount of valuable partially completed orders, is now indistinguishable from the adjoining caseroom, where the expensive type and fittings have been ruined.

The warehouse, which contained powerful hydraulic presses, guillotines, wire-stitching machines, along with other costly plant, has also been ruined, and a considerable quantity of paper, including all the publishers' stocks, has been lost. One or two of the numerous printing machines have been saved, but the fire has been so deadly that there can be very little salvage.

DANGER TO TENEMENT PROPERTY

The firemen fought hard, but they were at a disadvantage in being called to the conflagration only after it had secured a good hold. Contingents from all the fire stations were called out, and sixteen lines of hose were soon playing on the flames, which leapt far into the air, greedily consuming the seemingly endless amount of inflammable material within their reach.

The danger of the blaze spreading to large tenement property was early recognized, and great excitement prevailed among the inhabitants in Rodney Street and the surrounding locality, many of them leaving their homes and bringing their valuables with them.

It is supposed that the fire originated in the machine room, which adjoins the paper store. It was one o'clock in the morning before the firemen were satisfied all danger to surrounding property, of which there was a considerable variety, including a church, a church hall, a school, shops, dwelling-houses, and other erections, was past. The firemen continued till well on this forenoon to play the hose on the smouldering debris.

A HISTORIC FIRM.

Neill & Company was founded as far back as 1742, and is, accordingly, one of the oldest printing houses in Scotland.

Three generations of proprietors have carried on the business with increasing success, until in normal times between two and three hundred hands were employed.

The first premises were in the historic College buildings, near the University, which in former days contained a number of similar businesses. The firm soon secured valuable work, one of the partners being concerned in the publication of David Hume's essays and history, and of many English works, such as those of Pope, which were brought out in a style superior to other editions then in the market. In 1754 the firm was appointed printers to Edinburgh University.

It was in 1769 that the printing office was moved to the Old Fishmarket Close, conveniently near the College and the Law Courts, as well as leading booksellers. The firm thus became noted for the amount of legal, medical, and general printing which they undertook. Indeed, the Old Fishmarket Close proved a great resort for scientific and other educated men of that day. It is interesting to note that the firm was one of the first to introduce into Edinburgh the large printing machines now so common, and to break away from the hand press, which, in 1834, was throwing off only 250 copies an hour.

SOME IMPORTANT PUBLICATIONS.

Many important works have issued from the press of Neill & Co., not the least of which has been the last two editions of the *Encyclopaedia Britannica*. The *Transactions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh* have been printed by them since the foundation of the Society in 1783, and the firm are also printers to the Society of Antiquaries and to other scientific societies in Edinburgh. They are contractors not only for a large part of the printing required by the Government for Scotland, but also for the Royal Observatories at Greenwich and the Cape of Good Hope. They also print the Meteorological Observations, the Nautical Almanac, and other Government publications. Amongst other works of exceptional importance may be mentioned the voluminous reports of the Challenger Expedition, prepared under the direction of the late Sir Wyville Thomson, and latterly by Sir John Murray, K.C.B., LL.D., &c., most of which emanated from the press of Neill & Co.

Edinburgh Evening Dispatch.

EDINBURGH, WEDNESDAY, May 17, 1916.

EDINBURGH MASTER PRINTER DEAD.

THE LATE MR WILLIAM SCOTT WILSON.

One of the oldest master printers in Edinburgh has been removed by the death of Mr William Scott Wilson, senior partner of the firm of Messrs H. & J. Pillans & Wilson, Hanover Street.

Next month Mr Wilson would have completed his sixtieth year in the trade. He served his apprenticeship with Messrs Neill & Company, whose premises, curiously enough, were destroyed by fire on the night of his death, and he rose through all grades until he became the head of one of the oldest established printing firms in the city. As he was one of the few master printers who had served his time to the trade, the late Mr Wilson was intimately conversant with the points of view of the employees, and he always did what he could to further the good relationship of employer and employees.

A native of Edinburgh, he was an interesting personality, and his reminiscences of city life were of a particularly vivid nature. He never took an active part in civic affairs. He was a member of St Giles congregation; he was connected with Lodge No. 1, Marr's Chapel, Freemasons, and was also a member of the Scottish Unionist Club. He was seventy-three years of age, and he leaves a widow and a family of four sons and a daughter. Two of his sons are partners in the firm.

THE SCOTSMAN

EDINBURGH, MONDAY, June 5, 1916.

NEW BOOKS

THE BOOK OF THE OLD EDINBURGH CLUB. Seventh Volume. THE HOLYROOD ORDINALE. A Scottish Version of a Directory of English Augustinian Canons, with Manual and Other Liturgical Forms. Transcribed and Edited by Francis C. Eeles, Rhind Lecturer in Archaeology, 1913-14. Edinburgh: Printed by T. & A. Constable for the Club.

In the special nature and homogeneity of its contents, as in its bulk, the seventh Book of the Old Edinburgh Club is a departure from its predecessors. On none of these grounds will objection be raised by members and others who take any interest in the liturgical studies in which Mr Eeles, the editor of this volume, dedicated, by permission, to King George and Queen Mary, is so eminent an authority. The connection with Old Edinburgh of a sixteenth century MS., containing the directory for Chapter use in the ordinary and special services of the Augustinian Canons of Holyrood, is obvious, and although but a meagre quantity of local historical and topographical matter is contained in what is described as "the most noteworthy relic known to exist of a mediæval Scottish religious house," the case will be held established for including its careful transcription and editing in the work of the Club, which is to be congratulated on a task involving so much labour and knowledge having fallen into such competent hands. The "Holyrood Ordinale," as the manuscript, now in the possession of Mr Moir Bryce, the President of the Club, is conveniently called, appears to have been written at a period approximately set down as "about 1450, or a few years later," although several hands have been at work on it at later dates, and the inventory of the goods and ornaments of the Church, "clearly written as an afterthought," is dated 1493. Its history, subsequent to the troublous times which witnessed the ruin and dissolution of the religious house founded by David the Saint, is vague, but it seems to have been for a long time in the possession of the family of the Pringles of Whythbank before it was acquired by the present owner. In transcribing the contents, discretion has been used in omitting the Martyrology—"a not very accurate version of the type known as that of Usuard, easily accessible in better texts"—and the Rule of St Augustine, also printed elsewhere in full, while the text of the Gospels and Homilies has likewise been abridged. Notwithstanding these considerable curtailments, the original Latin text, for which no translation is provided, and embracing Kalendar, Ordinale, Manuale, Litany, and Inventory, together with a brief traditional history of the foundation, and a mutilated list of the abbots, extends to over 200 pages of print, while prefixed to it is a learned introduction of over a hundred pages. The public as well as the Club are to be congratulated on a valuable and necessary piece of work thoroughly well done. Its value consists in the fact that it "adds considerably to our knowledge of mediæval monastic usages." Written for an important house of the order, it "perhaps describes what the Augustinians generally did in Scotland," and seeing that it was certainly copied from English books of the same kind, "we may safely regard it as a guide to the usages of some at least of the Austin Canons in England." It is therefore of great note to the students of liturgical service in both divisions of our island; while for Scotland it is of almost unique interest, since the rare relics of the kind that survive in this country "nearly all are for secular use, and very few are from religious houses."

THE SCOTSMAN

EDINBURGH, TUESDAY, JUNE 20, 1916.

THE KING AND THE ANCIENT SERVICE BOOK OF HOLYROOD.

It will be remembered that Their Majesties the King and Queen, when in Holyrood two years ago, asked to see the Ancient Service Book of the Abbey of Holyrood, now in possession of Mr W. Moir Bryce, president of the Old Edinburgh Club. This book was transcribed and edited by Mr Francis C. Eccles, F.S.A.Scot., F.R.Hist. S., for the members of the Old Edinburgh Club, and with the sanction of their Majesties the volume was dedicated to them.

The following letter has been received by the hon. secretary of the Old Edinburgh Club from Lord Stamfordham, Private Secretary to His Majesty, in acknowledgment of copies of the volume:—

Buckingham Palace, 16th June 1916.

DEAR SIR.—I have received and laid before the King and Queen the copies of the book of the Old Edinburgh Club for 1914, being the reproduction of the Ancient Service Book of the Abbey of Holyrood.

Their Majesties are grateful to the members of the Club for this work, containing so much of interest connected with the past history of Holyrood and the early liturgy of Scotland.

Believe me,

Yours very faithfully,

(Sgd.) STAMFORDHAM.

Lewis A. MacRitchie, Esq.,
Honorary Secretary,
Old Edinburgh Club.

Glasgow Herald
24 June 1916.

"The Book of the Old Edinburgh Club," Seventh Volume: The Holyrood Ordinal, a Scottish Version of a Directory of English Augustinian Canons, with Manual and other Liturgical Forms. Transcribed and edited by Francis C. Eccles, F.S.A.Scot., Rhind Lecturer in Archaeology. (Edinburgh: T. and A. Constable.)

The date of this volume (1914) gives some indication of the scholarship and labour that have been spent on it. It need hardly be said that anything Mr Eccles undertakes is carried through with the exhaustiveness and painstaking which are characteristic of him. He seems to revel in minutiae, yet never slackens his vigorous and comprehensive grasp of historic values. And hence his eminent fitness for the scholarly transcribing and capable editing of this interesting manuscript, which is at present the property of a well-known member of the club—Mr W. Moir Bryce. He uses the title "The Holyrood Ordinal" because of the prominence given in the manuscript to the journal of the Brotherhood who lived in Holyrood Abbey, though unquestionably the Ordinal itself was written for a representative and important house of English Austin canons. The editor's introduction, which reaches 100 pages, is a masterpiece of scholarly analysis, and will always be recognised as an authoritative record regarding the ceremonial and usages of abbey life. Very little of the manuscript has been abbreviated or left out, and several typical fac-similes are introduced which, in addition to their intrinsic value, give the reader some conception of the laborious task the editor undertook several years ago. This sumptuous volume is an outstanding contribution to the literature of Edinburgh.

Old Edinburgh Club.

Saturday, 24th June 1916

RAVELSTON HOUSE AND GARDENS

By kind permission of Mrs. CLARK

Meet at South Entrance Ravelston Dykes, at 3 o'clock

Leader—Mr. THOMAS ROSS, LL.D.

LEWIS A. MACRITCHIE,
Secretary.

40 PRINCES STREET,
EDINBURGH, 20th June 1916.

THE SCOTSMAN

EDINBURGH, MONDAY, JUNE 26, 1916.

RAVELSTON HOUSE AND GARDENS.—The Old Edinburgh Club, by permission of Mrs Clark, paid a visit on Saturday afternoon to Ravelston House and gardens. There were about sixty members present, the company including Mr Thomas Ross, LL.D., the leader for the afternoon; Mr Moir Bryce, president of the Club; Sheriff Crawford, and Mr George Lorimer. Dr Ross, in the course of his remarks on the history of the house, said the old house of Ravelstone was destroyed by fire early some time in last century. The only part remaining was a lofty narrow staircase tower, with crow-stepped gables, which seemed to have stood at one corner of the house. This at once suggested that it had been a house or castle of the L. plan, like the neighbouring castle of Craigcrook, on the gateway of which was the date 1525, which corresponded well with two dates there of 1522 and 1524. Adjacent to this tower were the remains of vaulted offices and a very fine and perfect dovecot of large size divided into two parts. The tower contained the very interesting doorway with the inscription SE-QUIN-STALLS 1622, which might be rendered—"Not too much of anything," and with the initials George Foulis and Janet Bannatyne. The pilasters, decorated with rosettes, were characteristic of the period. The mouldings, a series of fillets projecting over each other, and of various widths, were also characteristic of the period of the dawning of the Renaissance in Scotland as seen in such castles as Haggis and Bedlay, near Glasgow, and Ferniehurst and Cowdenknows on the east. There was a summer house in the garden made up of old carved stones from a very splendid fireplace measuring 5/8 wide in the opening, by the same in height. The wide jambs and lintel were elaborately moulded and enriched almost beyond anything of the same kind in Scotland. In the centre of the carved work of the cornice is the monogram G.F. and J.B. In the garden there was a fountain of a very charming design and perfect preservation. It consisted of a platform of Z circular shape, from the centre of which rose a shaft 2 feet 8 inches high and supporting a shallow beautifully-carved basin about 4 feet in diameter. The date 1630, with the same initials G.F., J.B. twined together in true love-knots could be seen just above the basin. George Foulis of Ravelston was the second son of Sir James Foulis of Colinton, and his lady Anne Heriot. He purchased the lands of Ravelston. In 1603 he married Janet, daughter of George Bannatyne of Newtyle. On the motion of Mr Lorimer a hearty vote of thanks was awarded to Dr Ross.

Old Edinburgh Club.

Saturday, 15th July, 1916.

CRAIGCROOK CASTLE AND GARDENS

By kind permission of R. DOUGLAS CROALL, Esq.

Meet at Craigmock Gate at 3.15 o'clock.

A Train leaves Princes Street at 2.28 for Craigmock.

Leaders—Mr THOMAS ROSS, LL.D., and

Mr W. FORBES GRAY, F.S.A. Scot.

LEWIS A. MACRITCHIE,
Hon. Secretary.

40 PRINCES STREET,
EDINBURGH, 7th July, 1916.

THE SCOTSMAN

EDINBURGH, MONDAY, August 7, 1916.

THE HOLYROOD SANCTUARY.

SIR.—Attention has been often drawn to the collection of ancient houses situated to the north of the Canongate entrance to Holyrood; and it is pleasant to chronicle the fact that at last a proposal has, within the last few months, been made by a distinguished citizen of Edinburgh to improve the more prominent portions of these buildings at his own expense, and to make them a pleasure to the eye. Owing to certain untoward circumstances connected with the King Edward Memorial, the scheme has, unfortunately, fallen through, but it was his intention to spend a considerable sum of money on this public spirited work.

It is to be remembered that all these buildings are situated within the bounds of the ancient Sanctuary of Holyrood; and that for a period of 550 years prior to 1820—when imprisonment for debt was abolished—they were utilised as "houses of refuge" by those impecunious citizens who desired to evade the unwelcome attentions of their creditors. This right of protection from personal diligence appertained to Holyrood as the palace or residence of the King, and while these seeking its shelter received protection during the first twenty-four hours, it was necessary to obtain from the Baron Bailie of Holyrood a formal letter of protection. The earliest instance of a protection so granted is, as mentioned by Buchanan, the case in 1551 of a man named John Scott. Since his day thousands of unfortunate citizens of all ranks of society—from belted earls to the humblest individual—have enjoyed the hospitality of the Sanctuary. The unfortunate Sleser spent here the last thirteen years of his busy life. In the "Theatrum Scotiae" first published in 1695, his deft pencil has preserved to us the appearance of our cities and towns as in his day. The records of the bailiary in the hands of Mr Chessor, S.S.C., the present bailie, consist only of two volumes; the first covering the period from 1765 to 1854, and the second 1840 to 1880. The first entry in the latter is an action against "Mr De Quincey," seeking to arrest all his "books and papers." Poor De Quincey must have incurred some further debt when an inmate of our Sanctuary. He now lies buried in St Cuthbert's Churchyard.

The story of the Sanctuary may, perhaps, incline towards the seamy side of life; but it forms a marked feature in the history of our city; and it was for this reason that the gentleman already referred to sought to preserve for all time two of the oldest and more interesting of these Sanctuary buildings. The first is that known as the "three gable house," fronting the Abbey Court-House, with its eastern windows opening into the Palace Yard; while west of this building is another having a court behind known as Thomson's Court. These two buildings date back to the end of the sixteenth or the beginning of the seventeenth century, and they duly appear in Gordon's map of 1647.

It is to be regretted that the offer of the invaluable improvement in this locality has not been proceeded with owing to a change in the plans of the King Edward Memorial. A model of this new design was erected in the course of the spring, when it was seen that the view from the eastern windows of the three gable house—the principal charm of the building—would be completely obstructed. On this account the donor has withdrawn his offer, which was conditional on the preservation of this view. It may also be stated that the model itself was disapproved of by all the representatives of the leading artistic and literary societies in Edinburgh.—I am, &c.

WM. MOIR BRYCE.

THE SCOTSMAN

EDINBURGH, WEDNESDAY, August 9, 1916.

THE HOLYROOD SANCTUARY.

SIR.—Mr Moir Bryce's renewal of the attack upon the King Edward Memorial, under cover of above heading, is singularly inaccurate and misleading for an investigator and recorder, though it is interesting and instructive to learn from so eminent an authority as the President of the Old Edinburgh Club that the principal charm of the old three-gable house at the foot of the Canongate is the view from the eastern windows—a view that did not exist until the site for the Memorial was cleared, and which extends exactly so far and no further than the Palace itself.

Mr Moir Bryce's letter would lead one to infer that the erection of the Memorial will make the preservation of "two of the oldest and most interesting of these Sanctuary buildings" impossible. The Memorial will stand quite clear of and be entirely detached from all old buildings, and will affect them in no way whatever.

He also implies that the offer to improve these buildings will be frustrated owing to a change in the plans of the King Edward Memorial. There is no change in the plans of the Memorial adopted more than two years ago; but if the condition attached to the offer, the withdrawal of which Mr Moir Bryce deplures, were given effect to, not only would a change in the plans of the Memorial be necessary, but a considerable change in the whole forecourt of the Palace would be involved.

The present plan of the King Edward Memorial was adopted in the early part of 1914. The offer referred to by Mr Moir Bryce was made in May 1916, two years later. Unfortunately the offer had attached to it the condition that the position of the Memorial should be moved clear of the windows of the house—in other words, that the adopted plan should be rent asunder in order that the view from the old house should be preserved.

It is at once illogical and ungracious to blame the King Edward Memorial for the withdrawal of a scheme the adoption of which was made dependent upon the preservation of a view which only the operations of the Memorial itself had called into existence.—I am, &c.

SCOTTISH.

CRAIGCROOK CASTLE

Its Literary and Political Associations



EDINBURGH, JULY 29, 1916.

The following address (with slight omissions) was delivered by Mr W. Forbes Gray, F.S.A. Scot., on the occasion of a visit of the members of the Old Edinburgh Club to Craigmackenzie Castle on Saturday, July 15:—

THE most enduring memories of Craigmackenzie are political and literary. During the first half of last century it was a kind of Holland House—the Scottish home of Whig politics, Whig society, and Whig hospitality. Here dwelt Francis Jeffrey and Archibald Constable, names which recall instinctively the early triumphs of the *Edinburgh Review*. Astonishingly little is on record of Constable's occupancy of Craigmackenzie. It is now impossible to supplement the very meagre details furnished by the three-volume work, "Archibald Constable and His Literary Correspondents." The famous publisher seems to have taken up residence here about the time of the starting of the *Edinburgh Review*. Craigmackenzie, we learn, had strong attractions for him, and the castle welcomed many men of letters and not a few distinguished foreign visitors.

Lord Jeffrey's Home.

But it is Francis Jeffrey, Scots judge and *Edinburgh Reviewer*, who is the presiding genius of Craigmackenzie. Cockburn wrote in 1846:—"It is Jeffrey that we see in Craigmackenzie. . . . It is he that the very word Craigmackenzie will long recall. Who that has known the place in his time can ever think of it without hearing the sound of that sweet and lively voice. . . . There is no spot near Edinburgh so hallowed by living talent and worth." And to Cockburn's statement I will venture to add what I have written elsewhere:—"The Craigmackenzie days were the brightest in Jeffrey's life. He loved his country home with all the affection with which Scott loved Abbotsford. It was a haven of rest, of gladness, where nerves were braced and energies restored. Regretfully he quitted Craigmackenzie when the autumn was far spent; joyfully did he return to it when the time of the singing of birds had come."

In August 1814 Jeffrey became Constable's successor at Craigmackenzie, and in the following spring he transferred his "rural deities" from Hatton, in Ratho parish, where he had resided during the three preceding summers, to the "green and peaceful nest" under the shadow of Corstorphine Hill. "Craigmackenzie," as he playfully called it, was Jeffrey's summer abode for thirty-five years. "I was never far from his thoughts. . . . Here I am," he writes to Cockburn, while on his way to Malton, whose Parliamentary representative he became in 1831, "Here I am, near halfway to Edinburgh, and yet not on my way to Edinburgh! O! this lovely view on the home road brings that home so painfully before me, and gives such a pull at the heart, that it requires all admonitions of duty and ambition, and everything to prevent me from running on desperately down a steep place, and landing at Craigmackenzie." Again, in 1835, it is the over-worked, much harassed Government official who bewails his lot. "I wish I were jolling on one of my lily shady seats at Craigmackenzie, listening to the soothing wind among the branches." Jeffrey confessedly was wrong about Wordsworth's poetry, but he journeyed some way with the hard of Rydal Mount in his passionate love of nature. To him Craigmackenzie was an Eden, and the presence of so much that was delightful to eye and ear was an oft-recurring theme in his familiar correspondence. "There is something delicious to me," he writes in 1818, "in the sound even of a biting east wind among my woods; and the sight of a clear spring bubbling from a rock, and the smell of the budding pines and the common field daisies, and the cawing of my rooks, and the cooing of my cushats are almost enough for me."

Hear him again as he rapturously surveys Craigmackenzie in all the glory of early summer. "The larches are lovely, and the sycamores in full flush of rich, fresh foliage; the air is soft as new milk, and the sky so floored with little pearly clouds full of larks that it is quite a misery to be obliged to wrangle in courts and sit up half the night over dull papers." Once more, "The grass is so green and the pale blue sky so resonant with jacks in the morning and the loud bridal chuckle of blackbirds and thrushes at sunset; and the air so love-lit with sweetbriar, and the garden so bright with primroses and

violets, and my transplanted trees dancing out so gracefully from my broken clumps, and my leisurely evenings wearing away so tranquilly, that they have passed in a sort of enchantment."

Craigmackenzie and Abbotsford.

But, as the first Lord Moncrieff wrote, "Old Craigmackenzie, with its gray towers, tea-rooms, and its over-hanging woods, is indelibly associated . . . not only with sunshine and flowers, but with the sowing of the seeds in literature and politics." With the acquisition of Craigmackenzie, Jeffrey's social instincts grew apace, and he entertained lavishly.

"With the exception of Abbotsford," says Cockburn, "there were more interesting strangers at Craigmackenzie than in any house in Scotland."

Most famous of all the social functions at Craigmackenzie were the Seasonal Saturnals—Jeffrey's inapposite term for a species of recreation anything but Bohemian. On Saturday afternoons during the summer months well-known members of the Scottish Bar with their families might be seen wending their way past the old house of Ravelston or along the Queensferry Road, intent on spending a few hours under the hospitable roof of the laird of Craigmackenzie. The company usually assembled about three, and after an informal reception, the guests would betake themselves to various forms of recreation. Some would climb the hill to obtain the magnificent view of the Firth of Forth and the Fifeshire uplands; others would saunter in the garden and feast their eyes upon a wide expanse of glorious yellow roses; while a third party, of which Jeffrey was generally one, would enjoy themselves on the bowling green.

To treat of all the members of Jeffrey's circle would occupy too much time. I can only mention the most conspicuous very briefly. In the *Journal* of the Rev. Dr. Morehead, cousin of Jeffrey, and at one time Dean of Edinburgh, there is an entry which illustrates the remark of the poet Campbell, who, on making the acquaintance of a certain Frenchman at Dieppe, told his Gallic friend that his "love of strangers" reminded him strongly of "Jeffrey of Edinburgh." "I have been," writes Morehead, "most part of this last week in the country, at my friend Mr. Jeffrey's Craigmackenzie. I met some interesting people—a week ago a Russian baron, and to-day I shall meet Sir Humphry Davy and his lady." Again, on April 22, 1825: "I met Sir James Mackintosh at Mr. Jeffrey's, and had some interesting talk with him."

Among other early visitors to Craigmackenzie in Jeffrey's time was Hazlitt, who wrote much in the *Edinburgh Review*. Though sharply divided on some questions, Jeffrey and Hazlitt were always good friends, and when the brilliant essayist came to Edinburgh on a melancholy errand in 1822, he visited the country abode of "the prince of critics and the king of men," which he described with topographical licence as "nestling beneath the Pentland Hills."

Tom Moore's Visit.

Then comes Tom Moore, who has left us a very lively account of a sojourn with Jeffrey at Craigmackenzie. The Irish poet, in high didgeroon over a review of his *Epistles and Odes*, once challenged the Scots judge to a duel. He, however, outlived his resentment, and came to regard his critic as "one of the most cordial and highly valued" of his friends, whose literary function he summed up in the following epigram:—

What thanks do we owe, what respects and regards
To Jeffrey, the old nursery-maid of us bards,
Who, resolved to the last his vocation to keep,
First whipped us all round and now puts us to sleep.

Moore spent five days at Craigmackenzie in 1825. In his *Diary*, under date November 3, he notes having dined at Jeffrey's castle, where he met Cockburn, whom he found "very reserved and silent; but full, as I understand, of excellent fun and mimicry when he chooses. A good deal of chat with Jeffrey before going to bed; cannot bear to stir without his wife and child; requires something living and breathing near him, and is miserable when alone. Slept in a curious bedroom, with two turrets for dressing-rooms."

Here is Moore's account of the following day:—"After breakfast, sitting with Jeffrey in his beautiful little Gothic study (from which he looks out on grounds sloping up to a high wooded hill), he told me, at much length, his opinion of my life of Sheridan. . . . Walked up to the wooded hill opposite the house, and caught some beautiful views of the Forth and its islands as well as of Edinburgh." In the evening there was "a large party to dinner; Lord Mackenzie (son of the *Man of Feeling*), Mr. and Mrs. Kay, my old friend Shannon, &c. &c. Sang . . . Jeffrey having had a piano sent expressly for the purpose. Have seldom seen people more pleased; obliged to repeat 'Ship, ahoy!' 'The Watchman,' &c."

Next morning (November 5) Moore started to walk to town, but had hardly left Craigmackenzie when he met Henry Mackenzie (the *Man of Feeling*) on his way to call on him. On November 7 there was again a large dinner party. Moore had no reason to complain of any want of enthusiasm in my audience. A Miss Young played two or three things with much feeling."

The diary for November 8 has this entry:—"Company to breakfast, Captain Basil Hall and his wife, also old Mackenzie, &c. &c. Sang for them after breakfast. Have more than once seen Jeffrey (though he professes rather to dislike music) with tears in his eyes, while I sang, 'There's a Song of the Olden Time'. . . . John Murray having sent out his gig for me, I took leave of

Craigmackenzie, leaving, I hope, as pleasant recollections of my visit as I brought away with me."

Scott, Chalmers, and Macaulay.

Moore has several references to Henry Mackenzie, and his son who was a Senator of the College of Justice. Both were intimate friends of Jeffrey, political differences notwithstanding. Lord Mackenzie lived at Belmont, on the other side of Corstorphine Hill, and when he visited Jeffrey at Craigmackenzie he chose to cross the hill and climb two walls rather than make a detour by road of fully two miles. "This short cut from Belmont to Craigmackenzie recalls another incident. Chalmers, when nearing the end of his days, wished to meet Jeffrey at his country house, and some members of the Mackenzie family arranged to take him there early in June 1841. The great Churchman stipulated, however, that he should not drive round from Belmont, but should cross the hill and courageously attempt to scale the walls separating the two houses. But the engagement was never kept. On May 30, 1841, Edinburgh was startled by Chalmers's sudden death."

I have come across only one reference to a visit of Scott to Craigmackenzie. In the *Journal*, under date May 31, 1820, there is this entry:—"We dined at Craigmackenzie with Jeffrey. It is a most beautiful place, tastefully planted with shrubs and trees, and so sequestered, that after turning into the little avenue, all symptoms of the town are left behind you." I may add that the garden of Craigmackenzie, as well as those of Ravelston, and one or two other places, is believed to have suggested some of the descriptive touches in *Waverley*.

Though I have nowhere found it expressly stated that Macaulay visited Craigmackenzie, I think it almost certain he did so. The Whig historian was the mainstay of the *Edinburgh Review* for twenty years, and it would be strange if he did not find himself occasionally at Craigmackenzie, when fulfilling Parliamentary duties in Edinburgh. I think it likely, too, that at Craigmackenzie Jeffrey revised the proof-sheets of Macaulay's *History of England*, one of the last pieces of literary work he performed.

Carlyle as Jeffrey's Guest.

In Froude's *Life of Carlyle* we read: "Jeffrey was a frequent visitor at Comely Bank; the Carlyles were as often his guests at Craigmackenzie. They met interesting persons there, whose society was pleasant and valuable. . . . From Carlyle's *Reminiscences* we learn that there was much coming and going between the two houses. In returning from town, Jeffrey frequently rode by Comely Bank. Here Carlyle would join him, and the two men would discuss German mysticism, the virtues of the Whigs, or the last number of the *Edinburgh Review*."

"We had," says Carlyle, "long discussions and argumentative parryings and thrustings; which I have known continue, night after night, till two or three in the morning (when I was his guest at Craigmackenzie, as once or twice happened in coming years); there we went on in brisk logical exercise with all the rest of the house asleep; and parted usually in good humour, though after a game which was hardly worth the candle." On one occasion the Carlyles went to Craigmackenzie, and, says the Sage, "as I can now see, stayed at least a week too long. Jeffrey's health was beginning to break; he and I had, nightly, long arguments (far too frank and equal on my side. I can now see with penitence) about moral matters. . . . He discovered here, I think, that I could not be 'converted,' and that I was of thoughtlessly rugged, rustic ways, and faultily irreverent of him (which, alas! I was)."

Carlyle was never awed by Jeffrey's intellectuality—indeed, "on all subjects" he refused him "the title of 'dear.'" Nevertheless, he ever retained tender memories of Craigmackenzie. "I remember the prettiest strolls out to Craigmackenzie (one of the prettiest places in the world), where, on a Sunday especially, I might hope, what was itself a rarity with me, to find a companionable human acquaintance."

GRANGE HOUSE

15

Its Illustrious Literary Associations

not to say one of such quality as this. Jeffrey would wander about the fields with me, looking on the Frith and Fife hills, on the Pentlands and Edinburgh Castle and city—nowhere was there such a view—perhaps he would walk most of the way back with me, quietly sparkling and chatting; probably quizzing me in a kind way, if his wife were with us, as sometimes happened.

Dickens's Opinion of Craigherook.

Dickens forms another link with Craigherook. In his old age Jeffrey read the earlier works of the author of "David Copperfield," and would burst into tears over the sentimental passages. In 1841 Dickens wrote jubilantly that Jeffrey was driving about Edinburgh declaring that there had been "nothing so good as Nell since Cordelia." Jeffrey had become in fact the chief Scottish patron of the rising novelist. It was on his invitation that Dickens paid his first visit to Scotland, and he it was who arranged the public dinner in Edinburgh at which the novelist was welcomed. Jeffrey, unfortunately, was prevented by illness from presiding, but Dickens next day went to see him at his country seat. He thus records his visit in a letter to a friend:—"Saturday, to Jeffrey's, a beautiful place about three miles off (Craigherook, which is Lord Jeffrey's residence). I afterwards visited with him, stop there all night, dine on Sunday, and home at eleven."

Because of the richness of its historical and literary associations, no less than its romantic beauty, I think we shall do well to be mindful of Lord Moncrieff's admonition:—

"Pause reverently on the threshold of Craigherook!"



EDINBURGH, AUGUST 12, 1916.

RICH in historical and architectural interest, and appealing strongly to our sense of the romantic and the picturesque, Grange House also claims attention because of its literary associations. The ghosts of Scott, Robertson the historian, Hugh Miller, and Sir Thomas Dick Lauder haunt this fine old mansion; and where are we to find four worthier representatives of all that is most typical and reputable and satisfying in Scottish literary history?

Robertson the Historian.

Chronologically, we begin with Dr William Robertson, a noted Churchman, a still more noted historian, Principal of Edinburgh University, and Historiographer-Royal for Scotland. When, towards the end of 1791, Robertson left somewhat mean lodgings in the old College buildings, and took up his abode in Grange House, he had attained a European reputation. But he was not to enjoy the reward of his meritorious labours, for he was an old man, in broken health, and with less than two years to live. At Grange House, however, he had luxuries for which a decrepit man may well feel grateful—pure air, seclusion, a pleasing landscape, and the tranquil joys of the country. Cockburn in his boyhood spent many a happy day at Grange House with a grandson of Robertson; and in his "Memorials" he presents a vivid word-portrait of the historian in his last days—"a pleasant-looking old man, with an eye of great vivacity and intelligence, a large projecting chin, a small beaming-trumpet fastened by a black ribbon to a button-hole of his coat, and a rather large wig, powdered and curled." Robertson, always a stickler for rigid propriety, would, in his sequestered house of Grange, occasionally unbend. He used to assist his grandson and young Cockburn in preventing the escape of their rabbits, and, when in a particularly amiable mood, would permit them to have a pull at his cherry tree. But what struck the boyish imagination of Cockburn most of all was that the historian enjoyed a good dinner.

In His Garden and Library.

In fine weather the old man would walk in the garden, and watch with delight the progress of his fruit trees. Scott, writing many years after to Joanna Baillie, recalled his trait. "My old friend and pastor, Principal Robertson, when he was not expected to survive many weeks, still watched the setting of the blossom upon some fruit trees in the garden with as much interest as if it were possible he could have seen the fruit come to maturity."

Lord Brougham, a grand-nephew, spent part of his boyhood at Grange House, and remarks upon the "unshaken fortitude" with which his aged relative beheld the prospect of death; while Carlyle of Inveresk says that the historian's home for "three weeks before his death was really an anticipation of Heaven." In the library of Grange House, Robertson penned his last work, "The Knowledge which the Ancients had of India," and, in the room adjoining, he died on 11th June 1793. A week before, the historian was visited by Dugald Stewart, and was gratified to learn that the philosopher was to become his biographer.

Scott's connection with Grange House is rather shadowy. As a boy he climbed the gate at the north entrance, to discover whether the tongues of the griffins which surmount it were "veritable paint or veritable flame." There is a tradition, too, that he used to sit at the drawing-room window and admire the noble prospect; and for long a chair was pointed out as the one in which he actually sat. But, whether the story be apocryphal or not, it is well known that he was a friend of the most distinguished laird of Grange—Sir Thomas Dick Lauder. Another circumstance which brings Scott into touch, indirectly at least, with Grange House is that he edited portions of the diary of Sir John Lauder of Fountainhall, a famous Scots Judge and an ancestor of Sir Thomas Dick Lauder. The diary was printed in full by the Bannatyne Club in 1840, and constitutes an important authority for the elucidation of the period of Scottish history which it covers.

Sir Thomas Dick Lauder.

But the literary associations of Grange House are entwined closest of all around the name of Sir Thomas Dick Lauder—a man of lofty character, of varied accomplishments, of broad and human sympathies, in whom dwelt charity and refinement and culture. "There was not a subject in the literature or art of his native country," says Dr John Brown, "which he did not touch and adorn." Lauder, remarks Cockburn, was "honourable, warm-hearted, and friendly, overflowing with equity and kindness." He could have made his way in the world "as a player, or a ballad singer, or a street fiddler, or a geologist, or a civil engineer, or a surveyor, and easily and eminently as an artist or a layer-out of ground."

Sir Thomas it was who made Grange House not only a thing of beauty architecturally—"no time-honoured mansion was ever touched by a more truly antique hand"—but the rallying place for some of the select spirits in the literature, art, and politics of the day. Here he lived constantly for the last sixteen years of his life (1832-48). Into the public life of Edinburgh he threw himself with great heartiness. Deep in the deliberations of the Reform party, he was reckoned "the keenest and kindest, the most chivalrous of political warriors"; and at Grange House many an issue was fervently debated by the Whig leaders. Lauder once presided over a gathering of thirty thousand people at St. Ann's Yard, near Holyrood, which lends colour to Cockburn's statement that the laird of Grange was "the greatest favourite with the mob" that the Whigs had, and that the sight of the baronet's blue carriage made them wish they were the horses that pulled it.

Blackford Sparrows and the "Pow."

Himself a capable artist, being specially deft with the pencil, none stood higher in Lauder's regard both as man and artist than the Rev. John Thomson of Duddingston. The name, under the shadow of Arthur's Seat, was the scene of "many an innocent, happy, intellectual, and instructive hour" spent in company with Thomson. At Grange House, Sir Thomas reared a large family. There he entertained his literary, artistic, and political friends; there he wrote the books which brought him fame; and there he cultivated that intimate acquaintance with nature which made him remark upon the superior cheerfulness of the sparrows of Blackford. Lauder knew every nook and corner in the neighbourhood of Grange, as one may discover who reads his delightful essay on the Jordan—not the Palestinian river of that name, but our own "little Jack-snipe of a Jordan," vulgarly designated "the Pow." It is in that essay, which in its mild humour and charming discursiveness recalls Charles Lamb, that there occurs the classic prose passage (as "Marmion" contains the classic poetical one) on Blackford Hill. "What a place," he ecstatically exclaims, "for linnets' nests and primroses in the lovely spring-time of the year! How delightful to sit among its turre-knolls with the sun beating hot upon them, and exhaling the sweet perfume from the yellow flowers!" and so on. The essay on the Jordan is the first of three, the other two treating of the Tweed, and the Tyne in Haddingtonshire, comprising Lauder's "Scottish Rivers," a book which, as Dr. John Brown truly remarked, ought to be read "lovingly, slowly, thankfully." It is the only book by the laird

of Grange which most people nowadays care to read and re-read. The author wrote it, or, to be strictly accurate, mostly dictated it to his daughter, Susan, in the library of Grange House, where also was written the official narrative of Queen Victoria's visit to Scotland in 1842.

A Corrective to Worldliness.

Religion and philanthropy were very near Lauder's heart. Thomas Constable, the son of the "Napoleon of the realms of print," tells how the laird of Grange had cut out for himself and pasted together in sequence all the recorded utterances of Christ. These he kept in a conspicuous place in his dressing-room, so that he might read a portion every morning. This practice he recommended to Constable, remarking, "For a busy man like me, occupied all day in worldly matters, I find it very valuable." Constable is also our authority for another incident, which illustrates Lauder's generous heart. "I well remember on more than one occasion, after breakfasting at Grange House . . . when leaving it along with Lauder to return to town, the tribe of suitors, chiefly female, that beset him in the Lovers' Loan, and to each of whom he seemed to give a daily and expected dole from the heavy pocket which he was not long in lightening. On my venturing to remonstrate, he said, 'I only give them pence; if they walk so far for so small a sum, they must be needy.'"

Grange House was the scene of a joyous home life. In the drawing-room the younger members of the Lauder family frequently gave dramatic and musical entertainments, and on fine summer evenings there would be much treading of the "light, fantastic toe" on the lawn. The top of the tower was much resorted to. There Sir Thomas and Cockburn witnessed, in 1836, an eclipse of the sun. It was predicted that the phenomenon would amaze the cows and sheep in the Grange fields, but the animals continued munching as if nothing were happening. A bantam cock on the tower, however, crowed vigorously, as if heralding the dawn, but as he did the same thing some hours later, in the glare of the western sun, it is doubtful whether he apprehended the situation. From the tower the Lauder family also witnessed the burning of Old Greyfriars' Church in January 1845.

Hugh Miller's Reminiscences.

To Hugh Miller there was no place dearer on earth than Grange House—not even Cromarty—for it was there that he found, in the person of its kindly owner, the friend who started him on his literary career. How this came about may best be told in Miller's own words:—"I had transmitted the manuscript of my legendary work, 'Scenes and Legends in the North of Scotland,' or the Traditional History of Cromarty," several months before to Sir Thomas Dick Lauder, and as he was now on terms in its behalf with Mr. Adam Black, the well-known publisher, I took the liberty of waiting on him to see how the negotiation was speeding. He received me with great kindness, hospitably urged that I should live with him, so long as I resided in Edinburgh, in his noble mansion, the Grange House, and, as an inducement, he introduced me to his library, full charged with the best editions of the best authors, and enriched with many a rare volume and curious manuscript. 'Here,' he said, 'Robertson, the historian, penned his last work . . . and here, opening the door of an adjoining room, he died.' I, of course, declined the invitation. The Grange House, with its books, and its pictures, and its hospitable master, so rich in anecdote, and so full of literary sympathies would have been no place for the poor pupil-accoutant. Sir Thomas, however, kindly got Mr. Black to meet me at dinner, and in the course of the evening that enterprising bookseller agreed to undertake the publication of my work on terms which the nameless author of a volume somewhat local in its character and very local in its name, might well regard as liberal."

Lauder and Miller frequently corresponded on literary and geological subjects, and in one letter, dated 6th July 1835, the latter mentions the distress caused him by an unfounded rumour of the baronet's death. That event did not take place till 1848, Sir Thomas Dick Lauder breathing his last in the apartment immediately above the drawing-room of Grange House.

W. FORBES GRAY.

40 PRINCES STREET,
EDINBURGH, 19 *October* 1917

Old Edinburgh Club.

DEAR SIR,

You are requested to attend a MEETING of the
COUNCIL, to be held at *22 York Place*
on *26th inst* at *4* o'clock.

I am,

Yours faithfully,

LEWIS A. MACRITCHIE,
Hon. Secretary.

BUSINESS

Applications for Membership
Book of Club

AND OTHER BUSINESS.

THE SCOTSMAN

EDINBURGH, WEDNESDAY, January 10, 1917.

FORTH FERRIES.

THE WITHDRAWAL OF THE
WILLIAM MUIR.

By an injunction under the Defence of the Realm Regulations the first day of the year brought the suspension of the ferry between Granton and Burntisland and under the new decree the good ship William Muir disappeared from a long-familiar public service. In these stirring times, when Kipling and Noyes sing the deeds of the great and little ships of war, the William Muir is but an unconsidered trifle, a very small and humble member of the wonderful company of British shipping. But the little ferry boat is by no means unknown, and her temporary withdrawal from a service that was her monopoly will bring back her name to many with memories of the Forth. There are many for whom the William Muir and summer were synonyms, and in the recollections of peaceful times which her temporary passing may prompt will be the old scramble for the last boat for Granton. To many thousands of one-day trippers from Edinburgh and Leith the William Muir was more a reality than the entire mercantile marine. To the yachting community on the Forth she was specially known, and possibly on occasion she was the subject of the keen yachtsman's heavy but harmless imprecations. Whatever the course set was, she seemed to haunt it. The gun had started the racers, all had got well over the line, and were bowling along with a good wind when right up on the course would come the William Muir. It would be no surprise if, wherever the yachtsmen may be now, in the trenches or on the ships of war, the William Muir occasionally steams across the sea of their troubled dreams.

BEFORE THE BRIDGE WAS BUILT.

The last of the line of the ferry fleet of the Forth, she carries the story of an interesting service up to date. Prior to the time when the marvel of the Forth Bridge spanned the river the ferry service obviated a long roundabout journey by land. Before then there were no fewer than four goods and five passenger ferries on the Forth and, of course, the Tay was served in a similar way. The erection of the bridges over the two rivers did not involve the disappearance of the ferries, which, according to Act of Parliament, the North British Railway Company are bound to keep open. The present closing of the Forth passage is, of course, due to special war measures, which take precedence. War-time inconveniences must be borne with patience, and it is perhaps some consolation to know that we do not need to share the fretting of Sir Walter Scott's "Antiquary" at the unpunctuality of the coach to Queensferry for the ferry across the river on a journey to Arbroath, which absorbed the best part of two days, and can now be done in about two hours. The Granton-Burntisland ferry was opened about seventy years ago, and supplanted the former Fife and Midlothian ferries between Kinghorn and Newhaven. In the construction of the pier at Granton the Duke of Buccleuch was supposed to have spent about £140,000, and, in conjunction with Sir John Gladstone, the father of William Ewart Gladstone, he spent at least £40,000 in providing a low-water pier at Burntisland and steamers for the passage.

TRANSPORT OF A CIRCUS.

Though the Forth and Tay Bridges made a wonderful change in travel facilities, there were those who would have nothing to do with the modern improvements. They preferred the older method of the ferry, and nothing would alter that preference. One such adherent to the earlier regime was a Fife doctor, who up to the time of his death at the age of ninety had his own place on the steamer, was never deterred by the stormiest weather, and would wait for two hours for the ferry rather than go by the Forth Bridge. Time was, of course, when the ferries carried passengers and practically everything else across the Forth. Railway trucks and luggage barrows were a common load, and often enough a diver had to be employed to save a truck or a barrow out of the harbour. Boats were fitted with rails, on to which the trucks were run direct from the railway station to the pier. One of the ferry boats could carry as many as forty loaded trucks. The up-to-date heavy

traffic in recent times included private and commercial vehicles, motor cars figuring largely, and now and again funerals have to be conveyed across the river. The William Muir, which was built in 1878 by John Kay & Sons, Kirkcaldy, and was named after a director of the North British Railway Company, had accommodation for 707 passengers. There were many occasions on which her capacity was thoroughly utilised. Possibly the biggest transport job in the history of the ferry was the shipment, some thirty years ago, from one side of the Forth to the other of Lord George Sanger's circus and menagerie, consisting of fifty caravans and 500 horses, camels, dromedaries, elephants, and other animals. This huge Ark-like undertaking was begun at 10 p.m., and in six hours the entire circus establishment had been safely conveyed across the five miles of water. Difficulty was experienced in getting the large caravans across the pier, and the biggest elephant, Jumbo, was more than once impeded for special transport duty. More recently, and prior to the war, Territorials and horses going to summer camp have been taken across by the ferry.

THE SCOTSMAN

EDINBURGH, Monday, January 15, 1917.

OVERHEAD WIRES.

COCKBURN ASSOCIATION AND EDINBURGH'S AMENITY.

THE proposal to institute a system of electric tramways in Edinburgh with overhead wires was the principal topic at the fortieth annual meeting of the Cockburn Association, which was held in Dowell's Rooms, George Street, on Saturday afternoon, and was attended by over 100 ladies and gentlemen. Sir John H. A. Macdonald, G.C.B., president of the Association, occupied the chair. Mr. Charles Guthrie, W.S., the secretary and treasurer, read, among other apologies for absence, one from Sir James Balfour Paul, who wrote that he should have wished to add his protest against the enormity of overhead wires in their streets with which they were threatened. Mr. Guthrie stated that with regard to the protest against overhead wires they were communicating with other societies, and he had heard satisfactorily from the Royal Scottish Academy and the Edinburgh Architectural Association. The Association's report, which has been already published, was, he said, creating considerable interest in the city, and he had the names of about fifty new members of the Association.

PETITION TO THE TOWN COUNCIL.
The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, said that although they now numbered over 450, he hoped that the Association would increase. For many years the Association was in a very sluggish state. Somehow or other it did not catch on at the time, and it was only by slow degrees and the exertions of those who joined that it had come up to the body it was now. He should like to see the membership up to 1000. They should have 1000 good citizens in Edinburgh who had a love for the old city and a desire to maintain its beauty, and every member who was added gave weight to the representations of the Council which they had to make from time to time against things that tended to disfigure their city. The great question that was before them at the present time, and was specially a subject for the Cockburn Association to take an interest in, was the proposal which had been made, and which he feared commended itself to the majority of their present representatives in the Town Council, for the establishment of an overhead system of wires in Edinburgh for running trams by electricity. He trusted that would be prevented. One satisfactory feature at the present time was that they had plenty of time to get up their opposition, and get it up well, owing to the fact that the Ministry of Munitions would not allow work of the kind proposed to be done during the continuance of the war. The more time the Association had the more work they could do. The Council had prepared a petition in the following terms:—"We, the undersigned, desire to express our disapproval of any proposal to disfigure the principal streets of Edinburgh by the erection of tramway standards, brackets, and wires. Whatever arrangement may be made for public street service in the future, we call upon our municipal representatives to sanction no permanent erections upon the streets." He hoped the petition met with their approval. (Ap-

plause.) In conclusion, he complained about the Tramway Company being allowed to establish depots with large hampers and barrows round some of the lamp-posts in the city, for instance in St Andrew Square, where they had got the length of putting down a fire-grate to keep the boys warm. The city would not tolerate anything like that done by an ordinary citizen. There was an Association in the city, which was for art, who were allowed to turn West Princes Street Gardens into an advertising station, and place a board on two posts near the Rev. Dr Guthrie's statue. This board formed a nasty blot on the landscape. Lord Strathclyde, in seconding the adoption of the report, observed that the overhead wire proposal had apparently electrified the citizens, and had also stirred up the Cockburn Association. If the poles and wires and stays and standards of which they read over came into existence, he suspected that it would be contemporaneously with the decrease of the Cockburn Association, for they had thrown down the gage of battle, and there was no question that it was war to the death between them and those who proposed so grossly to disfigure their fair city. (Applause.)

The report was adopted.
HOW EDINBURGH WAS CIRCUMSCRIBED.
Councillor Allan, speaking of the tramway proposal, said that they could not disregard altogether what the experts on the question had put before the Town Council, and they had certainly recommended the overhead system. They had also stated alternatives, and as it was only right that the members of the Association should know the merits of the different systems, he thought that a Committee might have been appointed to go into the matter. He thought that the city was prepared to forego some of the amenity to get greater convenience. The inconveniences had been so terribly great that the citizens were prepared to go in for some system giving better facilities. Edinburgh had been spoiled to some extent by the cable system. In Edinburgh they had only twenty-five miles of tramway track, and other places of the same size had forty or fifty miles. That meant that they had been piling up in a certain radius round Edinburgh blocks of tenements, because people had neither the time nor money to go further afield. Edinburgh had thus been very much circumscribed. If there was a system that went further afield it would spread out Edinburgh, and add to the amenity and advantage of the city as a whole. If the Cockburn Association would interpret amenity in a wider sense, it might embody the convenience, health, and happiness of the citizens. The Association should adopt a policy of guidance in the matter rather than direct opposition.

Sir John Cowan, who expressed dislike of the idea of overhead wires in Princes Street, pointed out that it was impossible to change from the cable system to underground electric without serious stoppage of traffic, and that the trough that at present carried the cable was insufficient to carry an electric system. They must either have overhead wires for a time or some other system altogether. Underground systems were being worked effectively in other places, and overhead and underground systems could be run continuously without difficulty.

The Chairman said that if they wished to get access to the country and the fresh air the tramway car was not the best mode of having it. From London traffic went out as far as twenty-five miles and on holidays still further and in new directions, which the tramway could not do. (Applause.) If it was proposed to put up overhead wires in Edinburgh, it would receive from the great mass of the citizens most determined opposition. (Applause.)

Ex-Bailie Baxter, Leith, pointed out that there was excellent authority for saying that electric cars could do more to serve the general community than any motor bus, and figures proved that. He added that the number of accidents from motor buses was greater than those in connection with tramways.

The Chairman observed that the mileage run by motor buses was infinitely greater. The question before the Association was not one of alternative systems, but whether they would have overhead wires.

Mr. Baxter said the matter affected about 500,000 people, and it was what would best serve the greatest number of people that they should consider.

THE PRINCIPAL STREETS ONLY.
Lord Guthrie pointed out that they were not committing themselves against overhead wires. They were limiting themselves to opposing any proposal to disfigure the principal streets. There might be streets where there was no question of amenity and where there might be a practical necessity for overhead wires.

Office-bearers were elected on the motion of Mr. Spencer C. Thomson, seconded by Mr. F. Morley Fletcher.

Mr. James Paterson, R.S.A., in moving a vote of thanks to the chairman, observed that it was said that in the opposition to the overhead wires the working classes were going to be sacrificed for people who were concerned with taste. But the value of amenity was of most account to the working classes. It had been said that if the wires were put up the citizens would get accustomed to them. That was the danger. (Laughter and applause.)

MERCHANT COMPANY COMMITTEE FAVOUR DELAY.

The minutes of the General Committee of Edinburgh Merchant Company, which met on 21st December, contain a decision favouring delay in connection with the tramway proposal.

The Master, Mr. W. Fraser Dobie, moved that the Company be recommended to advise the Town Council that it was not expedient, in view of the excessive cost of labour and material and the high rate of interest on borrowed money which prevailed at present and were likely to continue, to come to any immediate decision as to making any alteration in the system of tramway traction at the expiry of the lease to the Edinburgh and District Tramway Company.

Councillor Allan moved an amendment to the effect that a more efficient tramway service, with various extensions and connections with adjoining systems, was now necessary for the convenience of the citizens and visitors, the development of commerce, and for the advantage of the city generally; that while the amenity of Princes Street and other parts of the city should receive the most careful consideration other interests of the citizens should not be unduly sacrificed; and that immediate arrangements and preparations should be made so that everything might be ready for the work proceeding whenever economic conditions allowed.

The Master's motion was carried by 12 votes to

The Evening News

EDINBURGH, JANUARY 31, 1917.

OLD EDINBURGH CLUB.

The annual meeting of the Old Edinburgh Club was held this afternoon in the old Council Chambers—Mr W. Moir Bryce, the president of the club, in the chair. In moving the adoption of the report, which has already been published, the Chairman said the volumes for 1914 and 1915 had been issued, and from their contents the members might fairly claim to have made a considerable advance in bringing to light new facts relating to the history of Old Edinburgh. In the 1915 volume the first article on the Magdalen Chapel by Dr Thomas Ross and Professor Baldwin Brown, with relative illustrations by Dr Chrystal, were of singular value. The second article, by Mr R. K. Hannay, of the Historical Department of the General Register House on the invitation of the College of Edinburgh in 1690 displayed the change in the religious sentiment of the ruling authorities after the Revolution of 1688. In the third article Mr Fairley has continued his excerpts from the Records of the Old Tolbooth. Mr Forbes Gray had drawn a picture of the religious and social life of the latter half of the 18th century. The last article disclosed a few quaint, if not interesting facts relating to the ancient regalia of their Stuart Kings. The Editorial Committee had not yet settled the lines on which the forthcoming volume of 1916 was to be compiled, but it was expected that it would include an account of the Edinburgh engravers by Sheriff Guy, and articles (1) on the Burgh Muir of Edinburgh, and (2) on the regalia of the early Kings of Scotland by himself (the chairman).

SCOTLAND'S OLD REGALIA.

It seemed, he said, to have been the practice from time immemorial to preserve the Regalia of their Sovereigns within the strong walls of Edinburgh Castle, and in 1296 the crown of King Alexander III. and his predecessors—back, probably, to the time of Malcolm Canmore—along with a large collection of articles and royal vestments belonging to the King, were carried off by Edward I. The story is an interesting one, even from a national point of view, and yet it seems to have been avoided by all our writers of history. Indeed, the late Sir Archibald Campbell Lawrie, a learned and most capable historian, writing as late as 1910, seems to doubt the existence of any Scottish crown in those early times. The Scottish records now extant are practically silent on the subject, but in the contemporary English records the facts are to be found, and have been published many years ago. The fate of the Regalia is also known, and the story should, he hoped, prove of interest. (Applause.) He proposed also to append a number of hitherto unpublished excerpts from the records in the Register House, relating to the Castle of Edinburgh, dating mainly from the seventeenth century, and to add facsimiles of two or three deeds relating to well-known old Edinburgh buildings, including a letter by James VI., dated 1615, instructing the purchase of the well-known building in the Canongate called Aitchison's House, for the purposes of the Royal Scottish Mint. After publication he intended to present these documents for preservation in the Register House. In the course of the last 30 years, he said, he had handed over to that institution between three and four hundred documents, including charters, MS. books, and historical papers. It was remarkable how many documents of this nature are still to be found in private hands. A sale in the month of March next has been announced to take place in London of a large collection of Scottish deeds dating from James I. to Mary Queen of Scots, and it is to be regretted that these documents could not be secured for our national repository. (Hear, hear.) It is upon charters and similar deeds that our history, national and local, is compiled.

Mr Oliver seconded, and suggested that they should drop publishing 1916 and 1917 volumes, and begin again in 1918, numbering them consecutively, and keep the volumes up-to-date. Mr William Cowan, on behalf of the Council, said he could say they would keep the suggestion in view, but as far as he could see there was no need for the scheme suggested. He believed if the publications were dropped there would be a serious loss of members. (Hear, hear.) The report was adopted.

Three leavers were appointed—Lord Rosebery, Mr Bryce, and Mr Bryce, president, being re-elected.

THE SCOTSMAN

EDINBURGH, THURSDAY, Feb. 1, 1917.

THE OLD EDINBURGH CLUB AND THE REGALIA OF SCOTLAND.—The annual meeting of the Old Edinburgh Club was held yesterday within the City Chambers—Mr W. Moir Bryce in the chair. In moving the adoption of the report, the Chairman said the volumes for 1914 and 1915 had been issued, and from their contents the members might fairly claim to have made a considerable advance in bringing to light new facts relating to the history of Old Edinburgh. The Editorial Committee had not yet settled the lines on which the forthcoming volume of 1916 was to be compiled, but it was expected that it would include an account of the Edinburgh engravers by Sheriff Guy, and articles (1) on the Burgh Muir of Edinburgh, and (2) on the regalia of the early Kings of Scotland by himself (the chairman). It seemed, he said, to have been the practice from time immemorial to preserve the Regalia of their Sovereigns within the strong walls of Edinburgh Castle, and in 1296 the Crown of King Alexander III. and his predecessors—back, probably, to the time of Malcolm Canmore—along with a large collection of articles and royal vestments belonging to the King, were carried off by Edward I. He proposed also to append a number of hitherto unpublished excerpts from the records in the Register House relating to the Castle of Edinburgh, dating mainly from the seventeenth century, and to add facsimiles of two or three deeds relating to well-known old Edinburgh buildings, including a letter by James VI., dated 1615, instructing the purchase of the well-known building in the Canongate called Aitchison's House, for the purposes of the Royal Scottish Mint. A sale in the month of March next had been announced to take place in London of a large collection of Scottish deeds dating from James I. to Mary Queen of Scots, and it was to be regretted that these documents could not be secured for our national repository. (Hear, hear.) It was upon charters and similar deeds that our history, national and local, is compiled. The report was adopted.

REGALIA OF EARLY SCOTTISH KINGS.

Mr W. Moir Bryce, the president, took the chair at the ninth annual meeting of the Old Edinburgh Club, which was held in the City Chambers, Edinburgh, yesterday afternoon, and moved the adoption of the report, which has been published. He said that since they met last year the volumes for the years 1914-15 had been issued to members, and from their contents the council might fairly claim to have made a considerable advance in bringing to light new facts relating to the history of old Edinburgh. The Holyrood Ordinance, by Mr Eeles, marked undoubtedly a feature in both historical and literary aspects of contemporary research. The volume for 1915 was a return to their old methods, which had proved so successful both in interest and quality of the work done. The last notice in it disclosed a few quaint if not interesting facts relating to the ancient Regalia of the Scottish Stuart Kings. The Regalia was cleverly smuggled out of Dunmott Castle in 1651 by Mrs Grainger, the wife of the minister of Kinnell, while another woman, Johanna M'Alexander, managed to carry off the large oak chest now in the Crown Room of the Castle, and thereby saved it from destruction at the hands of the Ironsides. The Editorial Committee had not finally settled the lines on which the forthcoming volume for 1916 was to be compiled, but it was expected that it would include an account of the Old Edinburgh Engravers by Sheriff Guy, and articles on the Burgh Muir of Edinburgh and on the Regalia of the Early Kings of Scotland, both to be written by him (Mr Moir Bryce). It seemed to have been the practice from time immemorial to preserve the Regalia of our Sovereigns within the strong walls of the Castle of Edinburgh, and in 1296 the crown of King Alexander III. and his predecessors—back, probably, to the time of Malcolm Canmore—along with a large collection of articles and royal vestments belonging to the King, were carried off by Edward I. The story was an interesting one, even from a national point of view, and yet it seemed to have been

avoided by all our writers of history. The fate of this Regalia was known, and the story should prove of interest. (Applause.) Incidentally Mr Moir Bryce stated that in the course of the last thirty years he had handed over to the Register House between three and four hundred documents, including charters, MS. books, and historical papers. It was remarkable how many documents of this nature were still to be found in private hands. Donations from various sources of valuable documents had recently been received at the Register House, and the officials there were now only too pleased to accept for custody all such additions to the national repository. A number of a large collection of Scottish deeds dating from James I. to Mary, Queen of Scots, and it was to be regretted that these documents could not be secured for our national repository. It was upon charters and similar deeds that our history, national and local, was compiled. (Applause.) The report was adopted, and Mr Moir Bryce re-elected president.

Scotsman 1st Feb 1917

NEW BOOKS.

THE BOOK OF THE OLD EDINBURGH CLUB. Eighth Volume. Edinburgh: Printed by T. & A. Constable, for the Members of the Club.

After a delay not greater than might have been expected from the circumstances of the time and the example of other Club publications, the volume for 1915 of the Book of the Old Edinburgh Club makes its appearance in seemly form and of goodly proportions. It offers no sign of the exhaustion, in quantity or in interest, of the materials, illustrative of Edinburgh history and topography, for the preservation and publication of which the Club was in large manner established. Dr Blaikie's promised paper on "The Defence of Edinburgh in 1745" is still held over; but the account, prepared by Dr Thomas Ross and Professor G. Baldwin Brown, of "The Magdalen Chapel in the Cowgate" is of itself sufficient to lend a special value to the volume. Inadequate attention and appreciation have hitherto been given to the history and the features of this relic of pre-Reformation architecture and institutions, of which the writers of the article say that "in the whole country there are few buildings of its size and nature more replete with objects of antiquarian and artistic significance," while "its close connection with the guild life of Edinburgh gives it a historical and a civic interest equal to that it possesses from the standpoint of archaeology." In all these aspects the Chapel has now received the study and exposition it deserves. Of the Confirmation Charter of 1547, the material passages, some of which have not previously been translated from the Latin, are freshly transcribed; interesting extracts are made from the Records of the Hammermen Incorporation that had for so long its headquarters in the Chapel; and a full description is furnished of the architectural features and of the decorative details and fittings of the building, external and internal. The article is accompanied, in addition to text illustrations, by a fine series of plates from photographs, taken mostly by Dr F. M. Chrystal, and including a reproduction in colour of the heraldic stained glass roundels—one of the few pre-Reformation examples of the kind known to exist in Scotland—copied from the late Mr George Seton's paper in the Society of Antiquaries' Proceedings. Mr R. K. Hannay contributes an account of the "Visitation of the College of Edinburgh in 1690," by a Commission appointed "to visit the Universities of Scotland, and also to inquire regarding the schoolmasters who were teaching Latin throughout the country, in order that the youth might be instructed in strict accordance with the new settlement in Church and State" follow-

Glasgow Herald 1st Feb

ing the Revolution. Mr J. A. Fairlie continues his transcripts from the Original Records of the Edinburgh Tolbooth, the period covered in this instalment extending from March 1681 till November 1683—an interesting section of the "Killing Time." Mr W. Forbes Gray has skilfully put together from the pages of John Wesley's "Journal," the new standard edition of which has recently been completed, curious and valuable materials illustrating the social and religious condition of Edinburgh and of Scotland in the middle of the eighteenth century, and throwing light also on Wesley's own character, and his attitude towards Scottish Presbyterians and Presbyterianism. Wesley greatly admired the situation and appearance of Edinburgh, and discovered in its inhabitants a "frankness and openness which he found in few other parts of the kingdom." But, in spite of the fact that he got audiences to assemble in thousands to listen to his preaching on the Calton Hill at five o'clock in the morning, he did not find the ecclesiastical atmosphere congenial, and, it is evident, completely failed to understand the religious temper of the country. Finally, Mr Moir Bryce provides a note on "The Ancient Regalia of Scotland," with accompanying extracts, bearing on the subject, taken from warrants, receipts, and other loose Treasury papers preserved in the Register House. These bring to light the patriotic action of Joanna M'Alexander, who, when the housewives of Edinburgh retrieved their valuables from the Castle, after the capitulation to the English in 1651, recognised, and claimed as being her own, the "great chist that has for these many yeares bypast kept the ancient Honours of this Kingdome," and safely preserved it until "the King came to his own again," a national service for which she received the reward of £5.

THE SCOTSMAN

EDINBURGH, TUESDAY, March 13, 1917.

THE LATE MR HIPPOLYTE J. BLANC, R.S.A.

Scottish architecture has suffered a loss in the death from pneumonia in his 73rd year of Mr Hippolyte J. Blanc, R.S.A., J.P., which took place at his residence, The Neuk, Strathern Place, Edinburgh, yesterday morning. Mr Blanc, for a long period, has been prominent in architectural work in this country. He has been chiefly associated with ecclesiastical architecture, and several fine examples in Scotland will perpetuate his name. He was entrusted with the erection of the Coats Memorial Church in Paisley, which was erected to the memory of the late Thomas Coats by the members of his family. This building, the cost of which amounted to over £110,000, is one of the most important and recognised to be one of the finest examples of Gothic churches recently built in Scotland. His name will also be associated with important works of restoration in connection with Edinburgh Castle, including the Parliament Hall, which has been the scene of notable incidents in Scottish history, and which housed the first Scottish Parliament. This work was undertaken and carried through as the result of an offer by the late Mr William Nelson, who undertook to defray the cost. Mr Blanc's skill in this interesting department of architectural learning was also displayed in his restoration of the ancient tower in Edinburgh Castle known as the Argyll Tower, now one of the outstanding features of the Castle buildings. He was one of the best known architects for public buildings in recent years, and in partnership with his son, executed important works in London. One of his most important undertakings was the design and erection of Bangour Asylum for the Edinburgh Parish Council, costing about £250,000. This Asylum has in intervening years received widespread attention from public authorities as a notable departure from the older style of institutional building to the village group system. The large series of buildings with their central offices and various accessories have since the outbreak of the war formed an important centre for the treatment of wounded soldiers.

Mr Blanc was born and educated in Edinburgh. He was a pupil of the late David Rhynd, architect, and he studied in the National Medallist Science and Art Department School, and for a number of years before engaging in his profession on his own account, was Chief Assistant in the Office of H.M. Board of Works. His professional career has been one of great activity. In addition to the buildings mentioned he was charged with the designing and erection of a number of well-known churches in Edinburgh, among which may be mentioned St Matthew's, St Outhbert's, Christ's Church, Mayfield United Free Church, and West Port United Free Church. Elsewhere in Scotland he designed St James's Church, Paisley, Broxburn United Free Church, West Kilbride United Free Church, Kirkliston United Free Church, Greenbank United Free Church, Greenock, and other churches in Tain, Broughty Ferry, Perth, Invergordon, Larawade, and Markinch.

Another important department of his work was the designing of mansion houses, of which there are numerous examples throughout the country, including Ferguslie Park, Paisley. In his treatment of business premises he was successful in combining an attractive design with appropriateness in regard to the purpose for which the building was to be used. Probably his most recent important work was the New Edinburgh Ladies' College in Queen Street, a portion of which is completed. The fine baths and gymnasium at Dunfermline were built to his plans.

His standing as a Scottish architect was recognised by his appointment as a Royal Commissioner representing Scotland for the International Exhibitions at Brussels, Turin, and Rome.

His professional abilities were widely recognised, and at various times he acted in important capacities. In 1892 Mr Blanc was elected an Associate of the Royal Scottish Academy. He became a full Academician in 1895, and for a number of years acted as the hon. treasurer. He was also a Fellow and for some time a member of Council of the Royal Institute of British Architects, and an F.S.A. Scot. He was several times elected President of the Edinburgh Architectural Association, and was a prominent member of the Scottish Society of Arts. One of his recreations was the photographing of interesting architectural buildings, and this interest was reflected in the fact that he was for many years president of the Edinburgh Photographic Society. He gained a medal in Edinburgh for design in 1886, and at Paris in 1889. Mr Blanc was the author of numerous papers and works on architectural art and archaeological subjects. He was a member of the Scottish Conservative Club, and of the Scottish Arts Club, where he was well known. He was esteemed for his high sense of business morality and his generosity was well known. He is survived by his widow, who is a daughter of Mr Thomas Shield, of London, and one son, who has been associated in business with him for some years.



Wm. Crockett, Printer, St., Edinburgh.

Mr Hippolyte Blanc.

The well-known Edinburgh architect, whose death occurred yesterday.

Evening News 13th Mar. 1917

DEATH OF MR H. J. BLANC,
R.S.A.



(Photo by Lafayette, Glasgow.)

The death took place yesterday from pneumonia of Mr Hippolyte J. Blanc, R.S.A., at his residence, "The Neuk," Strathcarr Place, Edinburgh. Born in the city, Mr Blanc was a pupil of David Rhind, and for some years was assistant architect in H.M. Office of Works. Starting business on his own account, he designed a large number of important public buildings, including the Coats Memorial Church, Paisley, one of the most important examples of Gothic architecture in Scotland, which cost £110,000. Other churches of note which he designed were Christ Church, Morningside, and St Cuthbert's Parish Church, Edinburgh, while he carried out the restoration of the Parliament Hall at the Castle and the Argyll Tower. He also designed Bangour village Asylum, which cost about £230,000, and was the architect of the New Ladies' College of the Merchant Company in Queen Street. In 1892 Mr Blanc was elected an Associate of the Royal Scottish Academy, and in 1896 an Academician, and has acted for a number of years as treasurer of the body. He was several times president of the Architectural Association, was also president for some years of the Edinburgh Photographic Society, and was at his death one of its honorary presidents. Mr Blanc was highly respected in his profession, was a man of wide sympathies and of a generous disposition. He leaves a widow and one son.

40 PRINCES STREET,
EDINBURGH, 19th April 1917.

Old Edinburgh Club.

DEAR SIR,

You are requested to attend a MEETING of the
COUNCIL, to be held at 22 York Place
on 26th inst at 8 o'clock.

I am,

Yours faithfully,

LEWIS A. MACRITCHIE,
Hon. Secretary.

BUSINESS

Application for membership.
Bank of Club

AND OTHER BUSINESS.

Old Edinburgh Club.

Excursion, Saturday, 26th May 1917.

DALKEITH HOUSE AND ST MARY'S CHAPEL

(By kind permission of

His Grace The DUKE OF BUCCLEUCH AND QUEENSBERRY, K.G.)

Meet at Main Entrance, Dalkeith, at 2.45 o'clock.

Train from Waverley Station to Eskbank at 1.22; or Motor
Bus from Waverley Bridge to Dalkeith at 1.30 and 1.50 o'clock.

LEWIS A. MACRITCHIE,
Hon. Secretary.

40 PRINCES STREET,
EDINBURGH, 19th May 1917.

Old Edinburgh Club.

Saturday, 7th July, 1917.

Meet at Cameron Toll at 2.15 o'clock; (Liberton Car to
Lady Road).

PEFFERMILL HOUSE and PRESTONFIELD HOUSE

By kind permission respectively of

ROBERT RAMSAY, Esq., and Sir W. S. DICK-CUNYNGHAM, Bart.

Notes by Mr. W. MOIR BRYCE, Dr. THOMAS ROSS, and
Mr. W. FORBES GRAY.

LEWIS A. MACRITCHIE,
Hon. Secretary.

40 PRINCES STREET,
EDINBURGH. 29th June, 1917.

Old Edinburgh Club.

3 o'clock, Saturday, 16th June 1917.

VISIT TO SWANSTON COTTAGE

By kind permission of

The Hon. LORD GUTHRIE, LL.D.

Meet at Braid Hills Car Terminus at 2.15 o'clock.

LEWIS A. MACRITCHIE,
Hon. Secretary.

40 PRINCES STREET,
EDINBURGH, 7th June 1917.

Scottish Historical Renew April 1917

294 The Book of the Old Edinburgh Club

THE BOOK OF THE OLD EDINBURGH CLUB. Eighth Volume. 4to. Pp. xii, 218-30. With 28 Illustrations. Edinburgh: Printed by T. & A. Constable, for the Members of the Club. 1916.

THE Old Edinburgh Club devoted its previous volume to a study of the Holyrood Ordinals; the recent volume reverts to the former practice of presenting to the members a variety of papers on Edinburgh places and people. Throughout, the Club has been fortunate in enlisting the support of authors whose contributions give a real value to the volume as historical and archaeological records, and in the present issue the illustrations are unusually successful. With one exception these have reference to the Magdalen Chapel, Cowgate, which they illustrate with a clearness and excellence and with a regard to pictorial effect that add materially to their value and interest.

Dr. Thomas Ross and Professor Baldwin Brown are jointly responsible for the opening paper on *The Magdalen Chapel*—a pre-Reformation building intimately associated with the Guild life of Edinburgh, and for about three hundred years in possession of the Hammermen's Incorporation, who used it as their meeting place. The paper gives a full account of the architecture and of the details of the building, and also valuable historical information in the additional light thrown on the Confirmation Charter of 1547.

Mr. R. K. Hannay contributes *The Visitation of the College of Edinburgh in 1690*, in which he continues his studies of Scottish University Life in olden times. It is as racy and as illuminating as Mr. Hannay's *Visitation of St. Andrews University in 1690*, contributed two years ago to the pages of this *Review*. Of Professor David Gregory, the Professor of Mathematics, it is recorded 'his method is to demonstrat a propositione once and againe, and enqyres if the boys understand it; and they for shames saik must say yes, and then there is no more of it.'

The remaining articles in this volume are: *John Wesley in Edinburgh*, by Mr. Foster Gray, a further instalment of Extracts by Mr. Fairley from the *Original Records of the Old Tolbooth*, and a few transcripts with reference to the Regalia of Scotland, to which Mr. Moir Bryce has added an explanatory note. Dr. W. B. Laikie's *The Defence of Edinburgh in 1745*, which had been looked forward to as likely to appear in this volume, is postponed.

The Old Edinburgh Club is to be congratulated on its vitality, and on the value of its annual contributions to Scottish history.

Old Edinburgh Club.

A MEETING OF THE CLUB will be held in the LECTURE HALL OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF EDINBURGH, 22 GEORGE STREET, on Friday evening, 7th December, at 8 o'clock, when a Lecture on

SOME THOUGHTS ON MONUMENTAL ART AS ILLUSTRATED IN EDINBURGH AND IN ANCIENT EGYPT

With Lantern Illustrations

will be delivered by Professor G. BALDWIN BROWN.

Mr. W. MOIR BRYCE, President of the Club, will preside.

LEWIS A. MACRITCHIE,
Hon. Secretary.

40 PRINCES STREET,
EDINBURGH, 29th November 1917.

THE SCOTSMAN

EDINBURGH, SATURDAY, December 8, 1917.

PRESERVATION OF A HISTORICAL EDINBURGH BUILDING.—Professor G. Baldwin Brown gave a lecture last night at a meeting of the Old Edinburgh Club in the Hall of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, 22 George Street, on "Some thoughts on monumental art as illustrated in Edinburgh and in ancient Egypt." Mr. W. Moir Bryce, president of the Club, occupied the chair. The lecturer began by calling attention to the excellent work recently accomplished by the civic authorities in the preservation of the Lawnmarket front of Mylne's Court, the interior of which had recently been remodelled at considerable cost to render it suitable for habitation under modern conditions. By this enlightened action a dated building of some historical importance had been preserved to future generations. After some discussion of the aesthetics of the monumental in art, and a reference to prehistoric, Egyptian, and Roman structures, a series of views of the domestic buildings of Old Edinburgh were thrown on the screen, and the fine qualities of massiveness and simplicity they exhibit were pointed out.

The Scotsman 9th Aug. 1918

THE LATE MR. GILBERT GOUDIE.—By the death of Mr. Gilbert Goudie, which took place yesterday after a short illness, Edinburgh has lost one of her most estimable citizens. A native of Shetland, Mr. Goudie came to Edinburgh in his boyhood and entered the service of the National Bank of Scotland, in which he continued for the whole of his professional career. At the time of his retirement a few years ago he occupied the position of chief indoor inspector. He will be chiefly remembered, however, for his literary and antiquarian work. In collaboration with Mr. Jon. A. Hjalstall he translated the ancient *Orinoyinga Saga*, published in 1873 by Edmonstone & Douglas, with an introduction by Dr. Joseph Anderson, and that work at once became one of the standard books in modern Scandinavian literature. As early as 1859 Mr. Goudie became a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, of which Society he was for many years treasurer and a member of Council. A long series of articles in the *Proceedings* of that Society testify to the accuracy and extent of his knowledge of Northern antiquities, and he also published a volume on the antiquities of Shetland. More recently he edited the mass of literary material left by Dr. David Laing, published about 1912. Personally Mr. Goudie was a man of a most kindly nature, and he was distinguished for a certain old-fashioned courtliness of manner that had become an integral part of his nature. Mr. Goudie was twice married, and the sympathy of a wide circle of friends will go out to his widow, a daughter of the late Dr. James Young, Ainslie Place.

OLD EDINBURGH CLUB

Insert
THE ~~NINTH~~ ANNUAL MEETING OF THE CLUB will be held in the OLD COUNCIL ROOM, CITY CHAMBERS, on the afternoon of *Thursday*, 31st inst., at 4 o'clock.

Mr. W. MOIR BRYCE, President of the Club, will preside.

A large attendance of Members is desired.

LEWIS A. MACRITCHIE,
Hon. Secretary.

40 PRINCES STREET,
EDINBURGH, 24th January 1918.

BUSINESS

Annual Report and Balance-Sheet (print annexed).
Election of Office-Bearers and Council; and
Any other competent business.

REPORT

The Council beg to submit to the Club the Tenth Annual Report.

During the year ending 31st December 1917 there were 19 vacancies in the membership. These have been filled up, and there still remain 15 names on the list of applicants for admission.

The following meetings were held:—

1. DALKEITH HOUSE AND ST. MARY'S CHAPEL

On the afternoon of Saturday, 26th May 1917, by permission of His Grace the Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry, K.G., the members visited Dalkeith House and St. Mary's Chapel. There were about 80 Members present.

Scottish

294 The Book

THE BOOK OF THE C
xii, 218-30. Wi
Constable, for the

THE Old Edinburgh
Holyrood Ordinals;
presenting to the m
people. Throughout
of authors whose con
and archaeological r
unusually successful.
Magdalen Chapel, C
excellence and with
value and interest.

Dr. Thomas Ros
for the opening paper
intimately associated
hundred years in pos
it as their meeting pl
and of the details of
the additional light t

Mr. R. K. Hannay
in 1690, in which h
olden times. It is
of *St. Andrews Univ*
of this *Review*. Of
it is recorded 'his m
and enquires if the
yes, and then there

The remaining a
by Mr. Foster Gray
the *Original Record*
reference to the Reg
an explanatory note
1745, which had be
is postponed.

The Old Edinbu
the value of its annu

2

2. SWANSTON COTTAGE

By permission of the Hon. Lord Guthrie, LL.D., the Members visited Swanston Cottage on the afternoon of Saturday, 16th June 1917. There was a very large number of Members present, and a pleasant afternoon was spent.

3. LECTURE

On the evening of Friday, 17th December 1917, Prof. G. Baldwin Brown delivered a Lecture in the Lecture Hall of the Royal Society of Edinburgh on 'Some Thoughts on Monumental Art as illustrated in Edinburgh and in Ancient Egypt.' Mr. W. Moir Bryce, President of the Club, occupied the Chair, and there was a good attendance of Members.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE CLUB

In last year's Report it was stated that the President's article on the Burgh Muir would appear in the Book of the Club for 1916. As Mr. Bryce proceeded with his article he found that he had under-estimated the amount of investigation required, and that more time would be necessary in order that the article might be as full and as accurate as possible. The Council therefore decided that this article should be postponed to form the volume for 1917, and that every endeavour should be made to hasten the completion of several articles which were in hand, so that they might be issued as the 1916 volume instead of that for 1917 as originally intended. It is regretted that this volume is not yet ready, but it is hoped to issue it very shortly. The volume will contain the following articles:—Old Edinburgh Engravers, by Sheriff Guy; a paper by Mr. R. K. Hannay embodying a number of unpublished extracts relating to events in Edinburgh during the ten years after Flodden; a further instalment of Extracts from the Tolbooth Records, by Mr. J. A. Fairley; and an article on the Sedan Chair in Edinburgh, by Mr. J. H. Jamieson.

A MEET
HALL OF THE
STREET, on
a Lecture on
SOME THOU
IN

will be deliv
Mr. W. J

40 PRIN
EDINBURGH, 3

Old Edinburgh Club

For the Year ending 31st December 1917

CHARGE

Note.—The above funds have to meet the cost of publication of two volumes.

THOMAS B. WHITSON, C.A., *Hon. Treasurer.*

FORRESTER, 23rd January 1918. — I have examined the Accounts of the Honorary Treasurer of the Old Edinburgh Club for the year ending 31st December 1917, of which the above is an Abstract, and find them correctly stated and sufficiently vouched and instructed.
W. MELVILLE SYM, C.A., Hon. Auditor.

W. MELVILL SYM, C.A., Hon. Auditor.

Old Edinburgh Club.

21 RUTLAND STREET,
EDINBURGH, 24th January 1918.

DEAR SIR (or MADAM),

In terms of Rule IV. the Annual Subscription of 10s. 6d. for the current Session is now due, and I shall be glad to receive payment thereof at your convenience.

I am,

Yours faithfully,

THOMAS B. WHITSON,
Hon. Treasurer.

MR. THOMAS B. WHITSON, C.A.,
Hon. Treasurer,
OLD EDINBURGH CLUB,
21 RUTLAND STREET.

DEAR SIR,

I enclose.....p. 10s. 6d. in
payment of my Subscription for the current Session.

I am,

Yours faithfully,

(Signature).....

The Evening News

EDINBURGH, JANUARY 31, 1918.

OLD EDINBURGH CLUB MEETING.

The ninth annual meeting of the Old Edinburgh Club was held this afternoon in the old Council Chambers—Mr W. Moir Bryce, the president, in the chair. The annual report stated that 19 vacancies in the membership were filled up, and there were still 15 names waiting. The 1916 volume of the club, which will be issued shortly, will contain articles on "Old Edinburgh Engravings," by Sheriff Guy; a number of unpublished extracts relating to Edinburgh 10 years after Flodden, by Mr R. K. Hannay; extracts from Tolbooth Records, by Mr J. A. Fairley; and an article on the Sedan chair, Edinburgh, by Mr J. H. Jamieson. Among those present was Lord Rosebery, hon. president. The Chairman moved the adoption of the reports, and referred to the articles of the 1916 Book, which, he said, would form a most valuable and interesting addition to the publications of the club.

EDINBURGH CASTLE PROPOSALS.

Certain proposals had recently been made regarding the ancient Castle of Edinburgh. It was proposed to erect there some form of memorial to those who had made the supreme sacrifice in this dreadful war. With all respect, he thought that the erection of any building on the Castle rock, for whatever purpose, would be a mistake. The Castle, or at least all of it which now remained, was a memorial of their ancient Scottish kingdom as it existed before the Union in 1707, and he would greatly reprobate the placing of any fresh building on the Castle rock. On the Calton Hill there was a beautiful but unfinished memorial to Scotsmen who fell in a previous attempt on British liberty, and surely that building might be found capable of being adapted by some clever Scottish architect so as to combine a lasting memorial of the present struggle with that of the early part of last century. The second proposal was to convert a portion of the Castle buildings into a war museum, and should this proposal come to fruition he trusted that one would be made of the huge tenement at the south-west corner of the Castle. The great fear, however, was the entire withdrawal of the military force from the Castle, and that, he held, would be a disaster. A recent announcement indicated the presentation to the Castle Museum of a letter written by Mary Queen of Scots a few hours before her execution. This document was one of extraordinary human interest, although he thought Holyrood, which was so much identified with her life, would form a more fitting place for preservation. As the members were aware, the Service Book, known as the "Holyrood Ordinal," which the club published in the 1914 volume, had been for nearly a quarter of a century in his possession. It had always been his intention to bequeath it to Holyrood. It had been suggested that this might be an appropriate time to hand over this interesting relic of our ancient Abbey, and he proposed within the next week or two to hand it over to the nation to be returned to Holyrood after a separation of upwards of three and a half centuries. (Applause.) The reports were adopted, office-bearers and council elected, Lord Rosebery, hon. president, and Mr Bryce, president.

Edinburgh Evening Dispatch.

EDINBURGH, THURSDAY, January 31, 1918.

OLD EDINBURGH CLUB. AND THE PROPOSED CHANGES AT THE CASTLE.

The annual meeting of the Old Edinburgh Club was held this afternoon at the City Chambers, Edinburgh—Mr W. Moir Bryce, president of the Club, in the chair.

In moving the adoption of the report, which was approved, the Chairman alluded to the proposals which have recently been made regarding the Castle. It would be in his opinion, he said, a mistake to erect a War Memorial on the Castle rock when there was already on the Calton Hill an unfinished memorial to Scots who had fallen in a previous struggle for British liberty. Surely this building could be adapted by some clever Scottish architect to the requirements of the present proposed memorial. The plan of the Parthenon of Athens need not be completed. It would, indeed, be far too costly.

Referring to the suggestion to convert the Castle buildings into a War Museum, Mr Bryce expressed the hope that for this use would be made of the huge tenement at the south-west corner of the Castle. The great fear, however, was, he continued, that the military would be withdrawn entirely from the Castle. This would not only be a disaster; it was unnecessary. The Tower of London was both museum and barracks.

For the preservation of the last letter of Mary Queen of Scots, written some hours before her execution, Holyrood was, to his thinking, the more fitting place, as it was so much identified with her life.

Lord Rosebery, who was among those present, left the meeting after the chairman's remarks.

THE SCOTSMAN

EDINBURGH, FRIDAY, February 1, 1918.

EDINBURGH CASTLE. SCOTTISH NATIONAL WAR MEMORIAL.

STATEMENT BY MR MUNRO.

In the House of Commons yesterday.

Mr TENNANT (L., Berwickshire) asked the Secretary for Scotland whether he is in a position to make any statement in regard to proposals for the use of Edinburgh Castle for the purposes of a Scottish National War Memorial.

The SECRETARY FOR SCOTLAND (Mr Munro)—The question of a Scottish National War Memorial in Scotland has been brought before the Government in connection with the larger scheme for the creation of an Imperial War Museum in London, and with special reference to the fact that after the war Edinburgh Castle will no longer be required for the accommodation of any large body of troops.

It has been suggested that no site could be found so appropriate to a Scottish National Memorial associated with the present war, and with other wars by land and sea, in which the Scottish nation, Scottish troops or regiments, or men of Scottish birth or descent have played a part, as the Castle of the ancient capital of Scotland; that if His Majesty's Government were willing to allow it to be so used, under suitable safeguards for the protection of its architectural and other distinguishing features, an appeal would be made to Scottish patriotic sentiment, which will meet with a unanimous response.

I regarded it as my duty to lay this suggestion before the Cabinet Committee appointed for the consideration of the scheme for an Imperial War Museum, and, through them, before the War Cabinet. I am glad to say that the War Cabinet have indicated their general approval of the proposal to dedicate the Castle to the purposes stated, which may ultimately develop into the even wider purpose of a treasure house for the national history of Scotland.

The scope and objective of the proposal, however, including the desirability of any such development, must be closely scrutinised. I propose, therefore, to nominate a Committee to consider how the scheme—which will, at the appropriate time, involve an appeal for a national subscription—can best be matured during the war. I should add that I approach the subject with an open mind, and that I am in no way committed to any particular scheme which may have been under public discussion.

Lieut.-Colonel ANSTUTHER-GRAY (U., St Andrews Burghs)—When will this Committee be nominated?

The SECRETARY FOR SCOTLAND—There will be no delay.

OLD EDINBURGH CLUB.

THE CASTLE WAR MUSEUM PROPOSAL.

THE ninth annual meeting of the Old Edinburgh Club was held in the City Chambers, Edinburgh, yesterday—Mr W. Moir Bryce, president, in the chair. Lord Rosebery, the hon. president, was among those present.

The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the annual report, said the Club continued to prosper, both financially and numerically. Proceeding, he said certain proposals had recently been made regarding the ancient Castle of Edinburgh. The first was to erect there some form of memorial to those who had made the supreme sacrifice in this dreadful war for liberty. With all respect he thought the erection of any new building on the Castle Rock, for whatever purpose, would be a mistake. The Castle, or at least all of it that now remained to them, was the memorial of their ancient Scottish kingdom as it existed before the Union of 1707, and he would greatly reprehend the placing of any fresh building on the Castle Rock. Indeed, it had recently been classed under Act of Parliament as an ancient monument. On the Calton Hill there was a beautiful but unfinished memorial to Scotsmen who fell in a previous attempt on British liberty, and surely that building with its beautiful pillars might be found capable of being adapted by some clever Scottish architect so as to combine a lasting memorial of the present struggle with that of the early part of last century. It was unnecessary to complete the building on the plan of the Parthenon at Athens or any Greek temple. That would be far too costly. The second proposal seemed to be to convert a portion of the Castle buildings into a war museum, and should that proposal come to fruition he trusted that use would be made of the huge tenement at the south-west corner of the Castle. A few years ago Mr Oldrieve had a wooden model made showing his proposed alterations, which would undoubtedly improve the skyline of that building. The great fear, however, was the entire withdrawal of the military from the Castle, and that, he held, would be a disaster. It should be garrisoned by at least one or two companies of soldiers to keep up its association as a *place d'armes*. The Tower of London was both a museum and a barrack, and their Castle should be placed on the same footing. Regarding the presentation to the Castle museum of a letter written by Mary Queen of Scots a few hours before her execution, he said this document was one of extraordinary human interest, although he thought that Holyrood, which was so much identified with her life, would form a more fitting place for preservation. It had always been his intention, he continued, to bequeath to Holyrood the Ancient Service Book of Holyrood, known as the *Holyrood Ordinale*, which the Club published in their volume for 1914, and which had been in his possession for nearly a quarter of a century. However, it had been suggested that this might be an appropriate time to hand over this interesting relic of their ancient Abbey, and he proposed with in the next week or two to offer it to the nation, to be returned to Holyrood after a separation of upwards of three and a half centuries. (Applause.) The lectern on which it stood was carried off in 1544 by Sir Richard Lee, and was now at St Albans in Hertfordshire. Perhaps some effort might be made to induce their English friends to restore what was simply booty carried off during a war of the most ruthless description. These two articles—the Service Book and the Lectern—formed the only relics now remaining of the historic Abbey, and surely Holyrood was the proper place where these memories of its former greatness should be preserved. (Applause.)

The report was approved. Office-bearers were elected for the ensuing year, including the re-election of Lord Rosebery as hon. president; Mr W. Moir Bryce, president; and Mr Lewis A. MacRitchie, hon. secretary.

EDINBURGH CASTLE will, when peace comes, be directly associated with the great war as a memorial of the part taken in the world-wide conflict by Scotland. This proposal, commented upon in these columns some weeks ago, was officially announced last night in the House of Commons by the Secretary for Scotland. The action which Mr Munro has taken is satisfactory and opportune; it is another proof of his capacity for directing national business. Till now the movement has been under unofficial management; it has been conducted with admirable zeal, but with too slight recognition of Executive responsibility. One result has been some degree of misunderstanding; that will cease, and everything will be regularised by the steps which the Secretary for Scotland has taken. But while the unofficial Committee who have hitherto had the project in hand cannot be commended for all they have done, the severest criticism that can be fairly directed against them is merely that they have acted with excess of zeal—if their pioneer work was not discreetly done, it was, at any rate, intensely patriotic and thoroughly in sympathy with Scottish sentiment. The Secretary for Scotland has, so to speak, cleaned the slate of everything except the central idea—the appropriation of the Castle for the purposes of a Scottish war memorial and museum. It is well to have the matter of the site—and nothing else—settled at once. A familiar alternative was mentioned yesterday at the meeting of the Old Edinburgh Club. Mr Moir Bryce, for whose generous gifts to Holyrood all lovers of Scottish history are indebted, distinguished between the proposals of a memorial and a museum, and suggested that, while the Castle buildings might be used for the latter, the memorial might fitly take the form of some adaptation of the unfinished monument of the French war on the Calton Hill. To many this may be an attractive dream, but it is better that it should remain a dream. The existing pillars are beautiful; a complete building would probably be an eyesore. Besides, there is the question of cost. It may be said that the National Debt will be the greatest memorial of the war. It will certainly be the memorial that will influence the character of all the rest. This is a condition which the Secretary for Scotland and the Advisory Committee he proposes to appoint will, doubtless, keep in mind.

There should be no costly building project—no talk of a memorial structure running into sums which before the war would have been spoken of as great. Mr Moir Bryce thinks that the erection of any new building on the Castle rock would be a mistake; but proposes that the huge tenement at the south-west corner of the Castle, which he accurately describes as highly suitable for museum purposes, should be altered, in accordance with designs prepared by Mr W. T. Oldrieve some years ago. This is an improvement in the skyline of the Castle that has been frequently advocated in these columns—the new castellated contour would itself be a memorial feature, blending the æsthetic with the historic. There is another idea which Mr Munro and his Committee might consider.

In Crown Square, where is situated the principal group of buildings, there is a site which suggests itself for an unobtrusive, but adequate, memorial hall, large enough to contain all the relics likely to be gathered from the Scottish regiments, and linked by contiguity to the heart of the Castle. The four sides of the square are occupied by the banqueting hall, restored by Mr William Nelson about thirty years ago, by the Queen Mary Palace, by Billing's structure on the site of the old Castle chapel, and by a featureless barrack block of recent date. If the last building be removed, as it might well be to the great advantage of the square, the ground would furnish a most appropriate site for a new hall, which would be flanked by the banqueting hall, and would confront that part of the Castle historically connected with Mary. But the paramount conditions of this new treatment of the Castle are amenity and historic value. That these will have full recognition, the Secretary for Scotland has given explicit assurance. In the official initiative which he has taken, Mr Munro has placed the project on lines which should secure its development as a national monument. It has received the sanction of the War Cabinet; it will be deliberately scrutinised by the representative Committee which is to be appointed—on which the services of the Duke of Atholl and those who have been the enthusiastic promoters of the memorial will naturally find recognition; and it need make no further demand on public attention till the time for the memorial is more clearly in view.

The Glasgow Herald

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1918.

THE SCOTTISH WAR MEMORIAL

EDINBURGH CASTLE SCHEME.

In the House of Commons yesterday Mr. Tennant asked the Secretary for Scotland whether he was in a position to make any statement in regard to proposals for the use of Edinburgh Castle for the purposes of a Scottish National War Memorial.

Mr. Munro, Secretary for Scotland—The question of a Scottish National War Memorial in Scotland has been brought before the Government in connection with the larger scheme for the creation of an Imperial War Museum in London, and with special reference to the fact that after the war Edinburgh Castle will no longer be required for the accommodation of any large body of troops. It has been suggested that no site could be found so appropriate to a Scottish National Memorial associated with the present war and with other wars by land and sea in which the Scottish nation, Scottish troops, regiments, or men of Scottish birth or descent have played a part as the Castle of the ancient capital of Scotland; that, if His Majesty's Government were willing to allow it to be so used, under suitable safeguards for the protection of its architectural and other distinguishing features, an appeal would be made to Scottish patriotic sentiment which would meet with a unanimous response. I regarded it as my duty to lay this suggestion before the Cabinet Committee appointed for the consideration of the scheme for an Imperial War Museum, and through them before the War Cabinet. I am glad to say that the War Cabinet have indicated their general approval of the proposal to dedicate the Castle to the purposes named—which may ultimately develop into the even wider purpose of a treasure-house for the national history of Scotland. The scope and objective of the proposal, however, including the desirability of any such development, must be closely scrutinised. I propose, therefore, to nominate a Committee to consider how the scheme, which will at the appropriate time involve an appeal for a national subscription, can best be matured during the war. I should add that I approach the subject with an open mind, and that I am in no way committed to any particular scheme which may have been under public discussion. Colonel Anstruther-Gray—Will there be any long delay in appointing this Committee? Mr. Munro—No, sir. Sir A. Williamson—Will this Committee be purely Scottish? Sir C. Kinloch Cooke asked whether the central museum was to be known as the Imperial or as the National War Museum. Mr. Munro—The Imperial War Museum is the proper title, and not the National.

CRITICISM OF THE SCHEME.

Reference was made at the annual meeting of Old Edinburgh Club, held yesterday afternoon in the City Chambers, Edinburgh, to the proposal for the establishment of a national Scottish memorial and historical museum at Edinburgh Castle. Mr. W. Meir Bryce, president of the club, was in the chair, and Lord Rosebery was present during part of the proceedings. Mr. Lewis A. MacRitchie, hon. secretary, submitted the report, which has been published.

The Chairman, moving its adoption, said the council were pleased to report the continued prosperity of the club, both financially and numerically. Certain proposals had recently been made regarding the ancient Castle of Edinburgh. The first was to erect there some form of memorial to those who had made the supreme sacrifice in this war for liberty. With all respect, he thought the erection of any new building on the Castle Rock, for whatever purpose, would be a mistake. The Castle, or at least all of it that now remained to them, was the memorial of their ancient Scottish kingdom as it existed before the Union of 1707, and he would greatly reprehend the placing of any fresh building on the Castle Rock. Indeed, it had recently been classed under Act of Parliament as an "ancient monument." On the Calton Hill there was a beautiful but unfinished memorial to Scotsmen who fell in a previous attempt on British liberty, and surely that building with its beautiful pillars might be found capable of being adapted by some clever Scottish architect, so as to combine a lasting memorial of the present struggle with that of the early part of last century. It was unnecessary to complete the building on the plan of the Parthenon at Athens or any Greek temple. That would be far too costly. The second proposal seemed to be to convert a portion of the Castle buildings into a War Museum, and should that proposal come to fruition he trusted that use would be made of the huge tenement at the south-west corner of the Castle. A few years ago Mr. Oldrieve had a model made showing his proposed alterations, which would undoubtedly improve the sky-line of the building. Continuing, Mr. Meir Bryce said the great fear was the entire withdrawal of the military from the Castle, and that, he held, would be a disaster. It should be garrisoned by at least one or two companies of soldiers to keep up its association as a "place d'armes." The Tower of London was both a museum and a barracks, and Edinburgh Castle should be placed on the same footing. The Tower had never seen powder fired in earnest, while the Castle had been the scene of more military conflicts than any other spot in the United Kingdom. A recent announcement indicated the presentation to the Castle Museum of a letter written by Mary Queen of Scots a few hours before her execution. This document was one of extraordinary human interest, although he thought that Holyrood, which was so much identified with her life, would be a more fitting place for preservation.

HOLYROOD SERVICE BOOK.

In conclusion, Mr. Meir Bryce said the ancient Service Book of Holyrood, known as the "Holyrood Ordinale," which the club published in their volume in 1914, had been for nearly a quarter of a century in his possession, and it had always been his intention to bequeath it to Holyrood. However, it had been suggested that this might be an appropriate time to hand over this interesting relic to the ancient Abbey, and he proposed within the next week or two to offer it to the nation to be returned to Holyrood after a separation of upwards of three and a half centuries. (Applause.) The lectern on which it stood was now at St. Albans, in Hertfordshire, and perhaps an effort might be made to induce their English friends to restore it. The Service Book and the lectern formed the only relics now remaining of the historic Abbey.

The report was adopted, and the office-bearers elected, Lord Rosebery being re-elected hon. president.

THE SCOTSMAN

EDINBURGH, WEDNESDAY, Feb. 13, 1918.

A MASTER OF LITERATURE.

LORD GUTHRIE ON R. L. STEVENSON.

"R. L. STEVENSON—Bohemian and Puritan, as I Knew Him and His" was the subject of an address delivered by Lord Guthrie last night in the Queen's Hall, Edinburgh, under the auspices of the Philosophical Institution. Lord Scott Dickson, the Lord Justice-Clerk, presided over a large audience.

Lord Guthrie said every career could be treated broadly and generously, or in a narrow and grudging spirit. Edinburgh contemporaries of Stevenson seemed to this day so obsessed by his unconventional ways, his rusty black velvet coat, his long hair, and his freaks and frivolities, that they would not see the splendid lessons of his life or recognise his enduring services to his country and to the world. He knew all the old stories about Stevenson's failings and follies, most of them, as they were told to-day, distorted out of all resemblance to the truth. But he knew also both from many conversations with Stevenson and from vivid recollection of his life in the days nearly fifty years ago when they used to meet in the University of Edinburgh and in the Speculative Society and at Stevenson's father's house, that, on a question of principle, on a clear issue of right and wrong, Stevenson, often to the amazement of his intimates, could show himself as hard as flint. He seemed ready at the moment to take anybody's advice and accept anybody's views, but, in the end, with time to reflect, he would be found making up his own mind and taking his own independent way.

He proposed to treat Stevenson as a man and as a writer of tales and essays, poems and plays, with a broad brush, and in no captious spirit. He would mention two lessons that Stevenson taught. The first was courage. All his life sickness dogged his steps. He had seen him very soon after an attack of hæmorrhage, but he never once saw him depressed. His whole life was a triumph of the spirit over the flesh. He was never the servant, still less the slave of sickness; he was its conqueror. He beat off death again and again, and his courage never failed him. The best lines he ever wrote, the famous "Requiem," were written in a darkened room, with his left hand, when he was forbidden to speak. His right hand was in a sling for fear of a return of hæmorrhage of the right lung from which he had nearly died. Another time hæmorrhage suddenly attacked him. His wife ran for the powerful drug which the doctors had said was only to be used as a very last resort. Before her return he had written on a slate, "Don't be frightened. If this is death, it is an easy one." She was so overcome her hand was not steady enough to pour out the liquid. Louis took it from her, dropped the right dose with perfectly steady hand, gave her back the bottle with a smile, and drank the dose. Compared with such scenes how petty all Stevenson's foibles appeared—his unconventional or anti-conventional ways—of which some small minds had made so much. Another lesson he taught was fidelity to duty. He had a great facility in writing as he had fluency in conversation. But he never gave anything to the world till he had made it his very best to the very utmost of his power. As Viscount Grey wrote of John Morley:—"He feels that only the best is worth an effort, but that this is with all effort, while indifference and mediocrity of aspiration are the greatest curses of mankind."

STEVENSON'S SERVICES.

Stevenson's services to his country consisted in this, that he added another Scottish name to the slender roll of the world's masters of literature. And he had done more. There were Scottish names in that slender roll which inspired admiration and perhaps awe rather than affection. Thomas Carlyle's was one. But Louis Stevenson, like Walter Scott, had associated Scotland, its people, and Scottish literature in the world's eyes with all that was most attractive, most generous, and heroic, and most lovable in human nature. Anyone who had travelled in English-speaking countries, and even outside them, knew that to be the countryman of Walter Scott and Louis Stevenson was worth a whole sheaf of letters of introduction. As to his services to the race, think of the lives all over the world which through his tales, his essays, his poems, and the example of his brave life had been ennobled and stimulated. Think of the countless empty hours he had pleasantly and profitably filled. Think of the countless weary, dragging homes he had cheered and brightened for sick and well, for old and young, for rich and poor, for gentle and simple. In the presence of such services what narrow-minded folly to remind them of his rusty velvet coat and his grays hair!

His future position in the world of letters had been much discussed. On the one hand it was clear that he was far removed from the vulgar throng. On the other hand, no sane Stevensonian would claim for him royal rank, the rank of Shakespeare or Walter Scott. But if his work was not royal, he unquestionably belonged to the aristocracy of letters. Whether, in the future, he was to receive the strawberry leaves of a duke, or only the humble insignia of a baron, it would be for posterity to say. Meantime they rejoiced to observe that year by year, by allusion and by quotation, in books, magazines, and newspapers, the man and his writings were more and more becoming a part of English literature and Anglo-Saxon life and character.

Another question had been canvassed. Whom did he get his powers from? Was it from his father or his mother, or from both? That was a futile question. There might or might not be much or at least something in heredity. But it was certain that a man of talent might just as likely be the embodiment and reproduction of one of his eight great-grandmothers as of his own father or mother. At the same time those who knew Stevenson's father and mother intimately as he did—Thomas Stevenson, C.E., one of the heads of the engineering department of the Northern Lighthouse Board, and Margaret Isabella Balfour, his wife—always recognised that they were people of a remarkable individuality, with many characteristics recognisable in their distinguished son, their only child.

Lord Guthrie then showed a series of some 60 slides, most of them made for his lecture, illustrating Stevenson at different periods of his career, his father and mother, his nurse, Alison Cunningham, his wife and step-children, and several of his friends, all personally known to Lord Guthrie. He also dealt with Swanston Cottage, at the base of the Pentlands Hills, five miles from Edinburgh, tenanted by the Stevenson family from 1867 to 1890, and now rented by Lord Guthrie, which contains many of Stevenson's letters and various articles which belonged to him.

THE SCOTSMAN

EDINBURGH, TUESDAY, MARCH 12, 1918.

PRESERVATION OF OLD EDINBURGH BUILDINGS.—A joint meeting of the Cockburn Association and the Old Edinburgh Club was held in Dowell's Rooms, 20 George Street, last night, when a lecture on "Old Edinburgh" was delivered by Mr. Henry F. Kerr, A.R.I.B.A. Professor Baldwin Brown presided over a large attendance. Mr. Kerr dealt at the outset with the topography of Edinburgh before it was a city, and then discussed various architectural developments. Reference was made to the supplanting of the old closes by small courts, and later by squares. He spoke of city improvements, and how they had destroyed a great number of the old Scottish buildings, often quite unnecessarily. With a little care and consideration many of them might have been preserved. In conclusion, he made an appeal for what he described as the vanishing city, and pointed to parts of the old city that might be saved for future generations.

The Cockburn Association. Old Edinburgh Club.

A Joint Meeting of the Association and Club will be held in DOWELL'S ROOMS, 20 GEORGE STREET, on Monday Evening, 11th March, at 8 o'clock, when a Lecture on

OLD EDINBURGH:

Architectural Notes on its Development;
With a Plea for the Vanishing City,
With Lantern Illustrations,

will be delivered by Mr. HENRY F. KERR, A.R.I.B.A.

L. H. SINCLAIR,
Acting Secretary, Cockburn Association.
LEWIS A. MACRITCHIE,
Hon. Secretary, Old Edinburgh Club.

40 PRINCES STREET,
EDINBURGH, 4th March 1918.

Old Edinburgh Club.

Saturday, 27th April, 1918.

Meet at 3 P.M. at Buccleuch Church, Buccleuch Street.

BUCCLEUCH PARISH CHURCHYARD and ARCHERS' HALL.

By kind permission respectively of

Rev. NEIL ROSS, B.D., and Sir HENRY COOK, W.S., Secretary
to Royal Company of Archers.

Leaders { Rev. NEIL ROSS, B.D.
Sir JAS. BALFOUR PAUL, C.V.O., LL.D.

also Science Hill Mission LEWIS A. MACRITCHIE,
Hon. Secretary.

40 PRINCES STREET,
EDINBURGH. 20th April, 1918.

OLD EDINBURGH.
Under the auspices of the Old Edinburgh Club, a visit was paid on Saturday afternoon to the Buccleuch Church, Buccleuch Street, Archers' Hall, and Science Hill House. These were a large attendance. At the churchyard the company were conducted by Mr. Neil Ross, B.D., who gave particulars regarding the history of Buccleuch Church, and pointed out the graves of Dr. Thomas Blacklock, the first minister of the church, and the graves of Sir James Balfour Paul, C.V.O., and Sir James Balfour Paul, C.V.O., who were the founders of the Old Edinburgh Club. The lecture was delivered by Mr. Henry F. Kerr, A.R.I.B.A., who dealt with the topography of Edinburgh before it was a city, and then discussed various architectural developments. Reference was made to the supplanting of the old closes by small courts, and later by squares. He spoke of city improvements, and how they had destroyed a great number of the old Scottish buildings, often quite unnecessarily. With a little care and consideration many of them might have been preserved. In conclusion, he made an appeal for what he described as the vanishing city, and pointed to parts of the old city that might be saved for future generations.

Old Edinburgh Club.

Saturday, 1st June, 1918.

Meet at 2.45 P.M. at Cambusnethan Street, London Road
(Portobello Car).

LOCHEND HOUSE, MARIONVILLE, & CRAIGENTINNY HOUSE,

By kind permission respectively of

J. G. PURDIE, Esq., Surgeon-General J. C. CULLING, C.B., and
GEORGE P. BLYTH, Esq.

Leader: WILLIAM BAIRD, Esq., J.P.

LEWIS A. MACRITCHIE,
Hon. Secretary.

40 PRINCES STREET,
EDINBURGH. 18th May, 1918.

THE SCOTSMAN

EDINBURGH, Monday, June 3, 1918.

Old Edinburgh Club.—On Saturday the members of the Old Edinburgh Club visited Lochend House, adjoining which are the remains of the Castle of the Logans of Restalrig; Marionville, a mansion which became prominent in the 15th century as the house of Captain Macrae, whose remarkable history is partly told in Chambers's "Traditions of Edinburgh"; and Craigentenny House, where resided one branch of the Nisbet family (the other branches being the Nisbets of Dean and the Nisbets of Dirleton), and, later, William Henry Miller, whose elegant mausoleum is so conspicuous a feature of the landscape viewed from the Portobello road. Mr William Baird acted as leader, and there was a large attendance. *Edin. Post.*—The Highland...

Old Edinburgh Club.

Saturday, 13th July, 1918.

NEWHAILES AND BRUNSTANE

By kind permission respectively of

Lieut.-Commander Sir DAVID C. H. DALRYMPLE, Bart., and
ROBERT PARK, Esq.

Leader: Rev. WILLIAM BURNETT, B.D.

Meet at 2.30 o'clock at Newhailes House; 2.7 train from
Waverley to Newhailes (single fare recommended).

LEWIS A. MACRITCHIE,
Hon. Secretary.

40 PRINCES STREET,
EDINBURGH. 15th June, 1918.

THE SCOTSMAN

EDINBURGH, THURSDAY, June 13, 1918.

NEW BOOKS.

THE BOOK OF THE OLD EDINBURGH CLUB. Volume Nine. Edinburgh: Printed by T. & A. Constable for the Members of the Club.

Although war-rations may have somewhat delayed its appearance as well as abridged its bulk and diminished the number of illustrations, the Book of the Old Edinburgh Club for 1916 is able to make its appearance not long behind time, a volume of excellent form and style. If all the promised contributions are not embodied in it, those printed make up a collection of sterling value. Two of them are from the pen of Mr R. K. Hannay. In "Incidents and Documents, 1513-1523," he gleams from the minutes of the Privy Council a number of interesting papers and episodes, bearing specially on the civil and municipal life of the city in the period of the Regency of the Duke of Albany—a neglected decade in national and local history. The passages from the records throw light on the rise and rivalries of the French and English parties, the conflict between the power of the Crown and of the House of Douglas, the policy of Betsan, and the condition and government of the town and of the Castle in the decade immediately following Elsdon. In "Shipping and the Staple, 1515-1531," attention is called, by the same writer, by the aid of the same medium of information, to the commercial relations of Edinburgh and Leith with the Continent, at a time when the monopoly of Scottish trade was coveted by several towns of the Low Countries, and Brugge, Antwerp, and Middelburg were competitors as the seat of the Scottish Staple, afterwards fixed at Campvere, and some insight is given into the quarrels between the Edinburgh merchants and the Leith skippers, and into the enterprises, legitimate and piratical, of Sir Andrew Barton, of Barton Regis. Mr J. A. Fairley continues his "Extracts from the Records of the Old Tolbooth," which are here brought down to the end of 1624. Sheriff Guy furnishes an interesting survey of the lives and the work of "Edinburgh Engravers," from the period when the engraving art was introduced to the city, towards the close of the seventeenth century, down to the time of James Fae and other engravers who have recently passed away. The article, which is illustrated by portraits of Andrew Bell and Robert Scott, shows taste along with thorough knowledge of the subject, and the writer goes far towards establishing his claim that "no other city in the Empire, outside of London, can present a record in the art of engraving at all approaching to that of Edinburgh." Finally, there is an account, by Mr James H. Jamieson, of "The Sedan Chair in Edinburgh," in which a picturesque feature of our social and street life, in the seventeenth, eighteenth, and early part of the nineteenth centuries, is handled by one who has industriously investigated the local history of this obscurest means of conveyance in the records of the Town Council, of the Society of Chairmasters, and other authentic sources of knowledge. It may surprise many to learn that an institution that seems to belong entirely to the past has only disappeared from our streets within the memory of many citizens still living—that a Writer to the Signet and a Sheriff, both well known in Edinburgh, have recollections of being carried in their childhood in chairs, the former to Circus Place School in or about 1855, and the latter to a party in or about 1857.

The Glasgow Herald

SATURDAY, JUNE 22, 1918.

LITERARY NEWS

The Old Edinburgh Club makes a brave struggle against the war conditions that hamper the printing of its papers. Volume IX. of the Book of the Old Edinburgh Club is the issue for 1916, so that it is but a year behind scheduled time, which is creditable in the circumstances. To sight it has the aliveness of appearance that sits so well upon the humans of our country in war time; but in both cases the aliveness is quite consistent with, is even conducive to, perfect health. In the book the paper must be thinner, for the number of pages is quite up to the average, and the contents at least equal the high standard of quality set in the preceding volumes. Political history is dealt with in two articles by Mr R. K. Hannay, whose post as curator of the Historical Department of the General Register House gives him opportunities of research which he has here turned to excellent account. His first paper expatiates from the Acts of the Scottish Council some "Incidents and Documents A.D. 1513-1523," that relate to the government of Scotland by John Duke of Albany, and the other does a similar service for that over-interesting subject "Shipping and the Staple, A.D. 1515-1531." Other tastes will find much satisfaction in Sheriff Guy's admirably comprehensive paper on "Edinburgh Engravers," which traces with the sympathy and skill of a collector the history of the art in its various expressions from the days of Charles II. to practically our own day, with notes on the practitioners—who included, by the way, two pupils of the Foulis Academy of Glasgow in David Allan and Alexander Runciman.

Mr J. A. Fairley continues with indefatigable zeal to transcribe and annotate extracts from the original records of "The Old Tolbooth." The present instalment is confined to 1624, running from January 10 to December 31 of that year. It was a time when political and religious repression placed many persons, ages notable in Scottish history in the clutches of the jailer. And so we see here entries relating to Patrick Walker, the biographer of the Covenanters Peden, Cargill, and Cameron, and, as some will have it, the literary exemplar of R. L. S.; "Mr Carstairs," the same who was to put Presbyterianism in Scotland on its feet at the Revolution, now "put in ye ordinar iron"; Bailie of Jerviswood, languishing out the closing months of his life in such poor health that Lady Graden and Lady Jerviswood were allowed to attend upon him—Carstairs and Bailie were among the eleven prisoners sent from London the previous year in His Majesty's "yeacht called the Kitchin"—Lady Colvins, awarded for holding conventicles in her house, and many another forgotten victim. Finally there is a valuable paper by Mr J. H. Jamieson on "The Sedan Chair in Edinburgh," which reminds us that this mode of fashionable locomotion, which we generally associate with the eighteenth century, was still in use in the capital of Scotland in the fifties of last century. The issue of this volume gives the Old Edinburgh Club a new claim on the gratitude of its members.

THE SCOTSMAN

EDINBURGH, MONDAY, July 15, 1918.

OLD EDINBURGH CLUB.—The members visited Newhailes and Brunstane Houses on Saturday by land permission respectively of Fleet-Commander Sir David Dalrymple, Bart., and Mr Robert Park. The party, exceeding a hundred, met at Newhailes, where they were received by Lady Dalrymple, Sir Mark MacTaggart Stewart, and Colonel Hope. The Rev. William Burnett, of Rosalrig, acted as leader. An adjournment was made to Brunstane, the seventeenth century mansion which had been occupied by the Lauderdale and Milton families. In connection with the well-known bridge at Brunstane, Dr Thomas Ross, architect, remarked that not a single Roman bridge existed in Scotland.

THE SCOTSMAN

EDINBURGH, THURSDAY, August 15, 1918.

INTERESTING DISCOVERIES AT ST MARGARET'S CHAPEL.

A ROMAN BRICK IN EDINBURGH CASTLE.

FOLLOWING out a suggestion that St Margaret's Chapel, in Edinburgh Castle, is reared on the site of a previous structure, built many years before Queen Margaret came to Scotland, and that a considerable part of the early fabric remains to this day, Mr P. Macgregor Chalmers obtained permission from H.M. First Commissioner of Works to examine the building, and to lift a small part of the interior paving. The work was restricted to opening up the floor of the apse, as it was not thought desirable to do much in the way of excavation during the war, and Mr Chalmers was only permitted to have the help of a couple of men for two days or thereby in the middle of June. The results obtained and the conclusions reached are set forth in an article which appears in the *Architect* for this month. It has been proved, he says, "that the rubble north wall of the Chapel and the rubble lower parts of the south, east, and west walls are of pre-Margaretan date, and that what was executed for St Margaret towards the end of the eleventh century was the ashlar work of the south, east, and west walls above the level of the Chapel floor. Margaret's builder had accepted both the general lines and the sloping beds of the earlier work, which at the east end had also been fashioned as a semi-circular apse, although the projection for 2½ feet of the foundations at the surface of the rock gives the impression that "the early building, when complete, was of greater height and weight than that erected for St Margaret," and that "it was not erected after Edinburgh passed permanently to the Crown of Scotland, but was built at an earlier period still by men of the Northumbrian school, who were influenced by Roman tradition." But the history of the structure has been carried yet further back. It has been discovered now that the builder of the early chapel—it may be in the eighth or ninth century—used the broken masonry and debris of a still more ancient building to fill in above the surface of the sloping rock to the level of the floor, which is pronounced to be practically identical with the present floor of the Chapel. In this debris of ancient masonry near the east wall, and 2 feet below the surface, Mr Chalmers found "the fragment of a Roman brick, measuring 6 by 4 by 1½ inches, and showing traces of mortar on both beds," and he asks, "Did the Romans, in the early centuries, recognise the strategic importance of this rock, and erect a castle there?" There are still untouched about 45 cubic yards of the material under the Chapel floor, and the plea is put in that, "when better and happier days come, the entire pavement may be lifted, and all that is beneath the floor be subjected to the most careful examination."

Scottish Historical Review

Vol. XV., No. 60.

JULY, 1918.

354 The Book of the Old Edinburgh Club

THE BOOK OF THE OLD EDINBURGH CLUB. Ninth Volume. Pp. viii, 240-25. 4to. With 5 Illustrations. Edinburgh: printed by T. & A. Constable for the Members of the Club. 1916. Issued May, 1918.

THE ninth volume of the Old Edinburgh Club contains five papers, of which two are notable contributions by Mr. R. K. Hannay, whose studies in Scottish history during recent years have thrown light on many shadowed places.

Mr. Hannay's contributions are entitled 'Incidents and Documents, A.D. 1513-1523,' and 'Shipping and the Staple, A.D. 1525-1531.' The papers complement each other, and deal with incidents in Edinburgh and Leith during the minority of James V., which are revealed in the still unprinted minutes of the Lords of Council, entitled 'Acts of the Scottish Council.' We read of four armed men being appointed to attend the Provost of Edinburgh in 1520 'for stanching of inconveniencies that may happen within this town this troublis tyme,' and at Leith the skippers were opposing claims made by the Carmelite Church of Bruges for quota in connection with the staple. The captain of the 'Martin' did not confine himself to peaceful methods, for 'the Martyne has takin ane merchant schip of Holland full of merchandys and brocht her to the havin and port of Leith; howbeit thar is na weir betwix us and Holland.' In revenge, the 'Christopher' of Leith was 'masterfullie refit and spulzeit be certane Hollandaris.' Mr. Hannay has fully illustrated some of the difficulties that surrounded the question of the staple in the hard days that followed Flodden.

Mr. Guy's account of Edinburgh engravers is very useful as well as interesting. The list of names is a long one, and includes many who are but seldom remembered. Mr. John A. Fairley continues his extracts from the original records of the Old Tolbooth for the year 1684, and the volume closes with an excellent paper on the 'Sedan Chair in Edinburgh' by Mr. James H. Jamieson, which not only deals with these chairs, but illustrates life in Edinburgh streets for the hundred and fifty years in which the Sedan reigned.

Edinburgh Evening Dispatch.

EDINBURGH, THURSDAY, August 15, 1918.

ROMAN BRICK IN EDINBURGH CASTLE.

DISCOVERY AT ST MARGARET'S CHAPEL.

Following out a suggestion that St Margaret's Chapel, in Edinburgh Castle, is reared on the site of a previous structure, built many years before Queen Margaret came to Scotland, and that a considerable part of the early fabric remains to this day, Mr. P. Macgregor Chalmers obtained permission from H.M. First Commissioner of Works to examine the building, and to lift a small part of the interior paving. In an article in this month's "Architect," Mr. P. Macgregor Chalmers says "that the rubble north wall of the Chapel and the rubble lower parts of the south, east, and west walls are of pre-Margaretan date, and that what was erected for St Margaret towards the end of the eleventh century was the ashlar work of the south, east, and west walls above the level of the Chapel floor."

It has been discovered now that the builder of the early chapel—it may be in the eighth or ninth century—used the broken masonry and debris of a still more ancient building to fill in above the surface of the sloping rock to the level of the floor, which is pronounced to be practically identical with the present floor of the Chapel. In this debris of ancient masonry near the east wall, and 2 feet below the surface, Mr. Chalmers found "the fragment of a Roman brick, measuring 5 by 4 by 1½ inches, and showing traces of mortar on both beds."

Scotsman 20th Aug 1918

ROMAN BUILDING REMAINS.

SM.—You notice to-day the finding of pre-Margaretan rubble and part of a Roman brick in your Castle Chapel. May I say that the Border churches round about Newstead Roman settlement surely owe their thick walls and "Norman" square-shaped stones to that place for a quarry, and may be also pre-Margaretan with heavy stone roofs? It is usual to talk of these fabrics as from the date of their dedication in the twelfth century. The coat of so many churches may be presumed to be prohibitive had not such a quarry been ready at hand. The natives continued the practice of building from ready-made stones from Dryburgh, Melrose, Jedburgh, &c., down to the early-middle parts of last century.—I am, &c.

Wm. L. SIMP.

Edinburgh, August 15, 1918.

SM.—The fortunate discovery, announced in to-day's issue, of a Roman brick found in Edinburgh Castle, under the floor of St Margaret's Chapel, is confirmation of a page in ancient history which has sometimes been regarded as too legendary for credence.

The rubble walls, fashioned with a semi-circular apse, found beneath the present building show that they had originally supported an ecclesiastical structure resembling the present one, which along with the Roman brick very reasonably suggest that this was none other than the "Castrum Puellarum," one of the seven Churches which Darerca (surnamed Monnena), the sister of St Patrick, is recorded to have built in Scotland about the middle of the fifth century, at the very dawn of Christianity in Britain, and only removed by thirty or forty years from the final withdrawal of the Romans—thus at a time when Roman tile flooring would be readily procurable.

Edwin, King of Northumbria, shortly before his conversion, 627, and while as yet an ally of Caedwalla, the pagan king of Lothian, was the first to erect a Castle upon the Rock, hence the name Dunedune in Celtic or Edwinstown in Anglo-Saxon. Nor was there any necessity for a military work at an earlier date, as what is now the county of Midlothian, stretching east and west from the Esk to the Almond, was then a dense forest of oak trees, and so avoided by the Romans in forming their "alta via" or highway around its verge in passing from the Roman camp near Gore-bridge to Alaterra, their naval station at Lower Clonmel (Caer-Almond).

In further proof of the solitude of this district, David I., St Margaret's son, when hunting in the neighbourhood, nearly escaped death from an infuriated stag, and in gratitude for his marvellous escape built the Abbey Church of Holyrood.

The city coat of arms illustrates these ancient memories. In the central shield are shown the castellated towers of Edwin's fortress, supported on either side by one of Darerca's maidens, and the star that endangered the King's life.

The results of further excavation are anxiously awaited.—I am, &c.

S.

PRINTED MATTER.

Old Edinburgh Club.

Saturday, 21st Sept. 1918.

VISIT

(on the 173rd anniversary of the battle)

TO THE

BATTLEFIELD OF PRESTONPANS

Leader: WALTER B. BLAIR, Esq., LL.D.

1.45 P.M. train from Waverley Station to Prestonpans; return journey to Edinburgh by tram-car.

It is estimated that the walk will slightly exceed four miles.

LEWIS A. MACRITCHIE,

Hon. Secretary.

40 PRINCES STREET,
EDINBURGH, 3rd September 1918.

THE SCOTSMAN

EDINBURGH, MONDAY, September 23, 1918.

BATTLE OF PRESTONPANS.—A gathering of about seventy assembled at Prestonpans on Saturday to inspect the field of Preston, the 173rd anniversary of the battle. Mr Walter B. Blaikie, LL.D., acted as guide, and indicated the position of the armies on the level ground which lies between the sea and a morass, now the site of the railway, remarking that the park walls now standing had existed then, and that the farmers had been occupied with harvesting. He showed Bankton House, in which Colonel Gardiner lived, the thorn trees near which he fell; Tranent Manse, in which he breathed his last; and Tranent Church, at the north-west corner of which he was buried. Lady Wemyss was present on Saturday, accompanied by Lady Elcho, and she consented to convey to her husband the wishes of the members of the Old Edinburgh Club that his Lordship should fence the historic thorn trees on the battle-ground.

Edinburgh Evening Dispatch.

EDINBURGH, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 25, 1918.

The presence of the distinguished party from Gosford House on Prestonpans battlefield on the anniversary was the more interesting because of the family connection therewith which it recalled. Lady Elcho was there on "Tiger," the charger on which her gallant husband Lord Elcho did all his Yeomanry training before going out to lay down his life in the East in this war. David Lord Elcho, an ardent Jacobite, who gave Prince Charlie a bit of his mind for not leading a cavalry charge to turn the tide of battle on Culloden Moor, is an interesting journal which forms the basis of "Affairs in Scotland, 1744-1746," which his descendant, the Hon. Evan Charteris—one of the anniversary pilgrims—has written. Lady Wemyss was also there, vivacious as ever, and despite her grandmotherly years footing it with the best of them up and down hill.

THE SCOTSMAN

EDINBURGH, THURSDAY, Sept. 26, 1918.

BATTLE OF PRESTONPANS.

Tranent, September 24, 1918.

Sir,—I observe from Monday's *Scotsman* that, under the guidance of Mr Walter B. Blaikie, LL.D., a highly interested party had an outing over the "Field of Preston." In reference to that old familiar, but tottering, "war" mark mentioned, the "Thorn Tree," it consists now of two trees; lately there were three, of which I possess a very faithful hand-drawn sketch, by my friend the late F. W. Mason, Edinburgh; but on further research I find there was originally a clump of four trees, and apparently the stump of a fifth, a beautiful engraving of which, by Bartlett and Brander, may be found in Virtue's *Pictorial History of Scotland*, by Taylor. This clump must have been reduced to three a long time ago; the three were reduced to two only a few years ago; the late Lord Wemyss, when notified of the breakdown, had the tree, as it fell, carefully conveyed to Gosford.

In his reference of Colonel Gardiner's burial-place, Mr Blaikie says (perhaps only a slight clerical error) that he was buried at the north-west corner of Tranent church; all evidence goes to prove it was on the south-west side. Tranent old Kirk was cruciform in style. John Forsyth, born about 1812, told me his father, who worshipped in it, told him that it was just like a cuddy wi' twa creels hung over its sides, and that it was in the south corner of the west side creel that Colonel Gardiner was buried. The late Rev. W. Parlange, U.P. minister here, who wrote a *Life of Colonel Gardiner*, told me the same, and that a marble stone was set up over his tomb in that corner by his wife; that when the church was altered (1799) the west wall extended right over his burial-place; that in digging for the foundation of the new wall they came upon his remains; even a part of his cue remaining on his head. The remains of the gallant Colonel now lie inside Tranent Church, some three or four yards west of the pulpit.—I am, &c.

P. McNeill.

THE SCOTSMAN

EDINBURGH, MONDAY, September 30, 1918.

BATTLE OF PRESTONPANS.

September 26, 1918.

Sir,—Being responsible for the paragraph on the Old Edinburgh Club's recent outing, I had better reply to Mr P. McNeill's letter. As to the position in the churchyard at which Colonel Gardiner was buried, my authority is the "History of the Rebellion, 1745-6," by Robert Chambers. A footnote therein, from Doddridge's "Life of Colonel Gardiner," reads:—"He was buried in the north-west corner of the church of Tranent, where eight of his children had been previously interred." Mr McNeill's opinion that the old church, "cruciform in style," had had its west wall extended over Gardiner's burial-place in 1799, is scarcely in keeping with that of the eminent architect, Dr Thomas Ross, who told the gathering on Saturday that the west end, the only end with buttresses, was by far the oldest portion of the sacred building.—I am, &c.

R. T. S.

THE SCOTSMAN

EDINBURGH, SATURDAY, October 5, 1918.

BATTLE OF PRESTONPANS.

Edinburgh, October 3, 1918.

Sir,—It may interest Mr McNeill to know that my statement regarding the burial place of Colonel Gardiner is confirmed by the Dictionary of National Biography, which is regarded as the most authoritative work of its kind in the country. The reference is as follows:—"On the 24th he was buried in the north-west corner of Tranent Church, which he had been in the habit of attending."—I am, &c.

R. T. S.

THE SCOTSMAN

EDINBURGH, MONDAY, October 7, 1918.

BATTLE OF PRESTONPANS.

Tranent, October 5, 1918.

Sir,—With your pleasure and patience, just a word or two more, and I'm done. "R. T. S." having been walking as if on stilts, has again fallen between them. Who, I wonder, vouchsafed him the information that the dictionary he quotes from "is the most authentic of its kind in the country." Every publisher, he will find, thinks his edition of any book the "best of its kind in the country." Quoting from Cundee's *Martial Biography*, London, 1804, he says of Gardiner:—"His remains were interred, the Tuesday following, September 24th, at the parish church, Tranent," &c. No man in his senses surely believes that Gardiner was buried in the church, as "R. T. S." would make out, and no gravedigger in his senses would have attempted to cut through the solid rock which abounds at the north-west corner of the church. Mark Forsyth (who was there), father of John (my informant), said he "was buried in the corner of the south-west side or creel, as he called it, and when that side wall was extended westward in 1799 it enclosed the remains of Colonel Gardiner," so that his remains now lie in the church, facing the upper room in the manse wherein he died.—I am, &c.

PETER McNEILL.

THE SCOTSMAN

EDINBURGH, WEDNESDAY, October 9, 1918.

THE BATTLE OF PRESTONPANS.

Colinton, October 8, 1918.

Sir,—I have read with interest the correspondence that has been going on in your columns over a remark of mine at the recent visit of the Old Edinburgh Club to the battlefield of Prestonpans, that Colonel Gardiner was buried in the north-west corner of the Parish Church. I was much occupied at the time the correspondence began, and had not noticed it until my attention was called to it some days later. Perhaps you will permit me now, though late, to give the authorities on which my statement was made.

1. In Doddridge's celebrated *Life of Colonel Gardiner*, published in 1746, it was stated "the remains of this Christian hero were interred at the Parish Church of Tranent, where he had usually attended divine service with great solemnity."

2. When Sir John Sinclair's *Statistical Account of Scotland* was written (1791-99) the ministers of Tranent were the Rev. Charles Cunningham, who had been settled there since 1740, and Hugh Cunningham, his nephew, who was also his assistant and successor from the year 1784. The elder Cunningham had been Gardiner's minister, in his manse Gardiner had died, and doubtless Cunningham had officiated at his funeral. The chapter on Tranent in the *Statistical Account* was written by the younger minister while the elder minister was yet alive. He says:—"The remains of the gallant Christian hero, who died in the minister's house, lie interred in the west end of the church." Between the years 1799 and 1801 the old church was altered and its transepts removed. "The outward form," writes Mr Cunningham, before the alterations, "resembles three oblong buildings placed sideways, the middle being considerably longer at each end than the other two." This description entirely corresponds with that of Mr McNeill's informant, "like a cuddy wi' twa creels hung over its sides"; he adds that Gardiner was buried in the south corner of the west creel. There is nothing of this, however, in the minister's statement written some years before the removal of the transepts.

3. In the *New Statistical Account of Scotland* (Edinburgh, 1845) the account of Tranent is written by the Rev. John Henderson, minister of the parish from 1806 to 1850. He writes that Colonel Gardiner "was buried in the west end of the church, but no tablet marks the grave of this gallant soldier and admirable Christian." There is no mention here of a burial in the transept which had been removed in 1799.

4. Robert Chambers wrote his *History of the Rebellion* in 1827 during Henderson's incumbency, and only about twenty-seven years after the reconstruction of the church. Chambers says in a footnote Gardiner "was buried in the north-west corner of the Church of Tranent, where eight of his children had been previously interred." This is the first indication of the site of the grave being in the north-west corner, the previous statements being simply that it was in the west end. Chambers must have taken some trouble in ascertaining the facts, for he goes on to say:—"Some years ago, on the ground being incidentally disturbed, his head was found marked by the stroke of the weapon which dispatched him, and still adhered to by his military cloak, which, bound firmly with silk, and dressed with powder and pomatum, seemed as fresh as it could have been on the day he died." The disturbance, no doubt, refers to the rebuilding of the church, and it is natural to believe that Chambers obtained his information from Mr Henderson, the minister of the parish.

5. In the *Dictionary of National Biography* the article on Colonel Gardiner was written by the late Lieut.-Colonel Alexander Fergusson, who states "he was buried in the north-west corner of Tranent Church, which he had been in the habit of attending." Colonel Fergusson was a friend of mine, and I knew from himself that he had acquired special family information on the life of Gardiner. I am not aware, however, that he had any particular knowledge of his burial place; it is quite possible that he merely followed Chambers. I think from the authorities quoted above that it will be admitted that "R. T. S." has been correct in defending the accuracy of my remark at Tranent, and I will only add that I am sorry to differ from Mr P. McNeill whose admirable history of Tranent is so full of interest, and has always appeared to me the model of what a parish history should be.—I am, &c.

W. B. BLAIE.

THE SCOTSMAN

EDINBURGH, FRIDAY, October 18, 1918.

The Secretary for Scotland has chosen an opportune time for the announcement of the composition of the Scottish War Memorial Committee. There have been great ebb and flow in the tide of war since the project was discussed in January last. It was then criticised on the ground that action was premature, the end, and with it victory, must, it was felt, be in sight before there could be any useful talk of the form in which the war should be commemorated. Happily the end should be completely assured triumph are now in sight. The way is therefore clear for the formal consideration of a memorial scheme by the well-selected Committee whose nomination was announced by Mr Munro on Wednesday. It is a fitting arrangement that the Duke of Atholl should act as chairman, for his keen patriotic spirit prompted him to initiate the movement last year. But it may be assumed that his appointment, and the nomination of Captain Swinton as secretary—an office for which he is exceptionally well qualified—do not in the least indicate any restriction in the reference to the Committee. Probably no more suitable site than Edinburgh Castle can be found. The Government have, it is understood, intimated that it is available; it will be for the Committee to consider whether there is any other place so well adapted for an enduring monument of Scotland's part in the war. But scarcely a shade of doubt exists; if Edinburgh Castle is to pass out of its long association with active military life, it could have no better destiny than to perpetuate the memory of Scottish gallantry, and the Committee may count it a particularly fortunate circumstance that they are saved from the tedious and confusing controversy which generally precedes the selection of a memorial site. If the Castle be taken, it will be used for no grandiose and costly scheme. But the Committee will necessarily be confronted with the question of structural changes. The present buildings are not suited for the purposes of a memorial. They consist chiefly of the unlovely western block and the quadrangle known as Crown Square, and the hospital. The first is as inconvenient inside as it is ugly outside; the rooms are small and the ceilings low; trophies and relics cannot be housed there— even if it were gutted it could hardly be turned to account. Why, then, should it continue to exist as a symbol of the utilitarian, intruding harshly on the romantic? In the quadrangle there are two historic buildings which cannot be touched—the Palace and the Banqueting Hall; but the other two blocks—that which took the place of the Stuart Chapel, and the barracks, which date back to the 18th century—are not of any historic or architectural interest. A clearance of these two sides of the square would give the Committee an excellent site for memorial buildings, which might be supplemented by the conversion of the hospital into a museum. These are suggestions which serve, at any rate, to indicate the adaptability of the Castle. In regard to the form of the memorial it is worth considering whether there can be incorporated with it the Museum of Scottish National History, now housed in Queen Street, Edin-

THE SCOTSMAN

EDINBURGH, THURSDAY, November 7, 1918.

THE ANCIENT SERVICE BOOK OF HOLYROOD ABBEY.

PRESENTATION TO THE PALACE.

It may be within the recollection of our readers that at the last general meeting of the Old Edinburgh Club Mr William Moir Bryce, the president, signified his intention to present to the nation the Ancient Service Book of Holyrood Abbey, to be preserved in the Palace. The following correspondence relating to the transference of the MS. may be of interest:—

1.—LETTER BY SIR LIONEL EARLE, K.C.B.

H.M. Office of Works, 1st November 1918.

DEAR MR BRYCE.—I have received with the greatest satisfaction your letter of the 30th ultimo this morning, and hasten to convey to you the thanks of His Majesty's Government for the very patriotic and generous gift, which you propose, in the shape of presenting the Holyrood Ordinale to be preserved in the Palace of Holyrood. I need hardly say that I accept this generous offer with gratitude, and the First Commissioner desires me also to express his most cordial thanks to you.

I thoroughly endorse your view that it should be placed in a case for public exhibition in the Picture Gallery, and directly I know the size of the book, I will have a suitable case prepared to receive it.

I will acquaint Their Majesties forthwith of your generous offer, as I am quite sure that they will be very interested in and very gratified by your action.

I thank you also for the transcription of the Holyrood Ordinale, which you have been good enough to send me, and which I shall place in the Library connected with this Department. I have already perused it with great interest.

I have the honour to be,

Yours very truly,

(Signed) LIONEL EARLE.

2.—LETTER BY SIR LIONEL EARLE, ENCLOSED COPY OF A LETTER FROM LORD STAMFORDHAM.

H.M. Office of Works, Westminster,

4th November 1918.

DEAR MR. MOIR BRYCE.—I enclose a copy of a letter which I have received this morning from Lord Stamfordham, and which you may be gratified to see.

I will in due course take the necessary steps to prepare a suitable case for the housing of this valuable gift.

Believe me,

Yours very truly,

(Signed) LIONEL EARLE.

3.—COPY LETTER FROM LORD STAMFORDHAM TO SIR LIONEL EARLE.

Buckingham Palace, 2nd November 1918.

MR DEAR EARLE.—I have laid before the King your letter of the 1st instant, intimating that Mr William Moir Bryce, of Edinburgh, desires to present to the nation the Ancient Service Book of Holyrood Abbey known as the "Holyrood Ordinale" to be preserved in the Palace of Holyrood.

The King and Queen have learned of this generous gift with the utmost satisfaction. Will you please convey to Mr Bryce the expression of Their Majesties' high appreciation of his great kindness in handing over, for preservation in the Palace of Holyrood, this ancient and valuable record of the Abbey, and at the same time, give an undertaking that Mr Bryce's wishes will be carried out with regard to the public inspection of the Ordinale in the Picture Gallery of Holyrood Palace.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) STAMFORDHAM.

Scotsman 11th Jan 1919

EDINBURGH AND LEITH.

I.—ANCIENT HISTORY.

THE visitor to Blackford Hill looks down from its summit on a singularly interesting bit of country, at once orderly and picturesque. It is the site of two towns—Edinburgh and Leith—whose spires, and towers, and high chimneys fill the view, flanked on the right by Arthur Seat and by Corstorphine Hill on the left, while in the centre stands out the Castle Rock as a memorial of a renowned past. Distant about four miles is the Firth of Forth, which is the link between this district and the whole world beyond; while further north bounding the panorama is the outline of the Fife Hills. This narrow track of land between the hill and the sea, only about four miles wide, is probably the most over-governed part of the United Kingdom; and the attendant waste of power is very great. There is no reason, which can be imagined by any sane man, why this narrow strip only four miles across should not be controlled as far as local government is concerned by one authority, for the total population is little more than 400,000. There are, however, as an inheritance from the quarrels of past ages a perfect congeries of governing bodies, performing, at great administrative cost, duties better carried out by one authority. This narrow strip of land is burdened by supporting two Town Councils, two School Boards, two Parish Councils, a Water Trust, a Gas Commission, and a Purification Commission for the tiny stream which drains the district. Each of these bodies has a Clerk and a Treasurer, and a host of officials, who are far too dignified individuals to communicate with one another save by letter, and each one of whom has to assert his authority as against the universe. Yet the people of this district had a common origin, and share in a history common to both; history, commercial interests, the requirements of good municipal government cry out for union between the city and the town, and nothing stands in the way of union except the recollection of old quarrels. Moreover, the two communities are in no measure rivals, and were one community throughout the long centuries down to 1833, when they were broken asunder. Edinburgh is a town of professional men and shopkeepers; Leith of merchants and manufacturers. Edinburgh is a centre of finance which seeks for investment; Leith if it could think "Imperially" could use this capital, which is accustomed at present to go "far-a-field"; both towns desire good municipal government, and on that side union is easy, as the ideal is the same in each. United the two towns would form a city, fully accounted for the work of the future; with a famed University, and famous schools; with an intelligent and hard-working population; with well-appointed docks, and well-sheltered coast line; with the prestige of a great name, and with lofty ambitions. United, they would look forward to a great future, and to becoming a tower of strength to the whole East Coast of Scotland. The story of the breaking into twain of this community, which is evidently intended to be indivisible, is like a chapter from the proceedings of the Divorce Court; it is an old tale of a quarrel which could easily have been "made up" by the exercise of some forbearance and a little common-sense. The story can best be told by following the fortunes of Leith, the younger and weaker member of the pair, once united, now separated.

The name Leith first occurs in the Foundation Charter, which David I. of Scotland gave to his newly erected Abbey of Holyrood about the year 1144. The lands of Inverleith, with its harbour and half its fishings, is one of the King's gifts to the new Monastery. Nearly two centuries pass, and then in 1329, the year of his death, the greatest of the old Scottish Kings, Robert the Bruce, by Charter, handed over to the burgesses of Edinburgh "our Burgh of Edinburgh, together with the Port of Leith, mills, and other their pertinents," on condition that they pay yearly a royalty of

Scotsman 11th Jan 1919.

Edinburgh had during the two centuries which intervened between the dates of these two charters been growing into the principal town in Scotland; its town-church had been built, and its market place laid out. The town desired quite properly to develop its trade with foreign parts, so the King handed over to it the little harbour which had been formed at the mouth of the Water of Leith, so that the town might carry on trade with the distant parts of the great world across the seas. But the town of Edinburgh soon found that it had another important personage besides the King to deal with, for the lands between the town and its harbour belonged to the Barony of Restalrig, which was in possession of a fighting family of the name of Logan; they had their abode in the old house, on the bluff above Lechend. Logan denied passage across his lands, and a burgate had to be made by the Magistrates of Edinburgh with the laird of Restalrig before full and free access was acquired between the town and its harbour at the mouth of the Water of Leith.

The fifteenth century saw the growth of the town of Leith around the harbour. Early in the century was founded, by Logan of Restalrig, the religious house of St Anthony, which has now passed away; there followed the erection of the church dedicated to St Mary, which survives as the Parish Church of South Leith; while across the Water of Leith the Lord of the Manor of North Leith, Robert Bellenden, Abbot of Holyrood, built the church dedicated to St Ninian, and connected it with his great monastery by building a stone bridge across the Water of Leith. At the same time the fame of the port was established by the adventures of two notable families of sailors, the Bartons and the Woods. During this century, moreover, the quarrel between the communities of Edinburgh and Leith was taking definite shape. There are preserved in the Muniment Room of the city of Edinburgh a regular series of charters granted by the first four Jameses to the city, empowering it to levy customs and dues on the harbour, and allowing the Town Council to make regulations to prevent any save freemen of Edinburgh trading from the port. These restrictions on free trading seem to us now singularly ridiculous as well as unjust and oppressive; they followed, however, the recognised practice of the times. No man was allowed to trade from the port unless he were a freeman of Edinburgh; nor could a freeman take into partnership a dweller in Leith. But the restrictions went further than this, for goods landed at the port could not be sold there, but must be presented at the Tron of Edinburgh and a price made there before any business could be transacted. In this matter the Town Council but followed the practice of the time, which denied the right to carry on a craft to all save the members of a particular guild.

In the early years of the sixteenth century the Firth of Forth benefited largely by the enterprise of the fourth James and his determination to found a Scottish Navy. King James established "on the shore, between the chapel of St Nicholas and the lands of 'Wardy,' the harbour of Newhaven, which he handed over by charter in 1511 to the citizens of Edinburgh to be annexed to their Port of Leith. At Newhaven the King built a wonderful vessel, the Great St Michael, reported to be the greatest ship then afloat, and on it Robert Barton flew his flag as Admiral, with Sir Andrew Wood as his quartermaster. The two towns shared the same destruction by fire during the English invasion of 1544; and Leith, like Edinburgh, was in the thick of the struggle of the Reformation. For in Scotland the supporters of the old Church were perforce upholders of the French Alliance, while the Reformers turned their faces toward England. The French party leaned on French support to fight its battles, and needed a port for communication with France, and of necessity chose Leith. Thus came about the important part which Leith played in the story of the Scottish Reformation. In 1546 a force of six or eight thousand soldiers was sent from France to support Mary of Guise and the French party in Scotland. This little army

landed at Leith and fortified the town as a base for its operations. The French force was with drawn on a truce being concluded, but the religious question remained unsettled, and the Queen Mother, who was acting as Regent for her daughter—then in France—continued to show favour to the Port. About 1555 Mary of Guise built for herself a residence in Leith, and took steps to make Leith a burgh; but the times did not favour municipal reform. The final struggle of the Reformation drew on, and again the Queen Mother appealed to France, which sent a force of 4000 trained soldiers, who occupied Leith and rebuilt the fortification of town and harbour according to the best skill of the age. The followers of the Protestant Lords could not stand up against the highly disciplined soldiers of France, and it seemed as if the Queen Mother would crush her enemies. But when this end seemed inevitable Queen Elizabeth intervened; the English Fleet swept the Firth of Forth and effectually blocked supplies from France, while an English army joined the forces of the Lords of the Covenant and drove the French into their fortress at Leith. Then began the siege of Leith, of which the standing memorial is the two mounds on Leith Links, raised by the besiegers on which to plant their cannon for the battering of the French fortifications. In June 1560 the Treaty of Leith closed the religious war, and two months later the Acts of Scottish Parliament made Scotland a Protestant country.

When Mary Stewart came home from France in 1561 she landed at Leith in the midst of one of the thickest and most persistent "hawsrs" which the Firth of Forth could produce, and through the mist the procession had to find its way to Holyrood. The young Queen seemed to have had kindly feelings toward Leith, for, in 1563, she issued peremptory orders to the Corporation of Edinburgh to build a Tolbooth for Leith. The old Tolbooth stood near the shore at the foot of the Tolbooth Wynd until recent years. Dire necessity, however, compelled Mary shortly after to do Leith a grievous wrong. The Queen required money to carry on war against her own subjects, who had risen to prevent her marriage with Darnley. Mary demanded a subsidy of £5000 (Scots) from the City of Edinburgh, and the Magistrates proposed to raise the money from the wealthy among the citizens, on condition that the superiority of Leith was given in security. Necessity conquers all scruples, and the Queen had to yield, so with much pomp and show the Town Council of Edinburgh entered into feudal possession of Leith, and the old soreness of the Port Town was made even more bitter. The Queen passed into England after her defeat at Langside, and her son, who was only a child, became King, and a Regent was appointed to carry on the government. So it came about that for two or three years Leith became the seat of such government as existed, and was *de facto* the capital of Scotland. For the Queen's party held the Castle of Edinburgh, and its guns made Holyrood an "unhealthy" place of abode; the Regent therefore took up his abode in Leith, in a house which survived well into last century.

The name of King James, Mary's only child and her successor on the Throne, is connected with Leith in various ways. To Leith he brought his bride, Anna of Denmark, and as Holyrood House was not ready for her reception the newly married pair took up their residence in "The King's Werk," a building which stood where Bernard Street is now built. King James is perhaps better known in Leith history owing to the many transactions which took place regarding the Superiority which had been granted to Edinburgh. In 1577, when James was still only a child, an attempt was made to recover the Superiority as part of the property of the Crown which had been wrongfully alienated in 1565. The Town Council seems to have successfully resisted the attack on its right as mortgagee, and in 1604 the city acquired the reversion by purchase from the heir of Lord Maitland, the King's Chancellor, who had meantime acquired right to it. The original security joined with the right of reversion formed for the city a complete title to the lands. The relation between Edinburgh and its Port Town was settled for two centuries by an Act of Scottish Parliament of date 1621, entitled "Ratification of

Joyers Infelmentis granted to the Town of Edinburgh." The Act records all the charters and grants to the city regarding Leith from Robert Bruce's of 1329 to Queen Mary's of 1565, annuls the charter to Lord Maitland, and confirms his son's renunciation. It then proceeds to renew to the City of Edinburgh all its rights to the Burgh, Port, and Harbour of Leith and Newhaven, and its jurisdiction over them. This Act riveted once again the fetters which bound the Port to the City of Edinburgh.

In the middle of the 17th century history repeated itself, for just as in the middle of the 15th century the French held Scotland, and fortified Leith as a base for their army, so now the English ruled the country after the Battle of Dunbar, and they adopted the same course. General Monk, the Commander-in-Chief of the English Army in Scotland, in 1656, applied to Cromwell for a grant toward building a citadel in Leith; he gave as his reason for desiring this place of arms, "it will keep in awe the chief city of this nation, and will be so convenient to send any forces." The citadel was built, and turned out a very formidable fortification, and the City of Edinburgh had to provide a portion of the funds for this fort which was intended to "keep it in awe." The name "Citadel" still remains in North Leith. But the fortifications were hardly finished, and the large English garrison had scarcely settled down into comfortable occupation, when the Restoration of Charles II. came. Then the garrison was withdrawn, and the Town Council of Edinburgh received orders to pull down the Citadel.

After the Restoration in 1660 the annals of Leith, like those of Scotland as a whole, became dull and depressing. It was from Leith Roads that the unfortunate Darien Expedition, which was to have brought fortune to Scotland, and did not, set sail in 1690. Leith had its special share of the Rebellion of 1715, when one of Mar's lieutenants, Mackintosh of Borlaim, crossed the Firth from the Fife shore, took possession of the Custom House, and held the town for a day and a night. The town again stood the shock of war when the United States Navy entered the Forth in 1779, and Paul Jones proved that war existed between the Mother Country and her rebellious colonies by firing on Leith. But these events were only interludes in the quiet and prosaic growth of the Port, and the ancient history of Leith may be said to come to an end when the Leith Bank was founded in 1806.

JOHN HARRISON.

THE SCOTSMAN

EDINBURGH, SATURDAY, JANUARY 18, 1919.

EDINBURGH AND LEITH.

*II.—THE DIVORCE.

The nineteenth century found Leith a "grown-up" town, with institutions distinct from those of the city. The population, at the period to which this article refers, beginning with 1825, must have been between twenty and twenty-five thousand. The census of 1841, the first in which Leith has a separate entry, gave it a population of 23,924, and Edinburgh 132,877. Its municipal government was extremely quaint. The Port of Leith—the town on the right bank of the Water of Leith, was an integral part of Edinburgh, and for it the Town Council of the capital chose three Bailies to administer justice in the Police Court while the Senior presided as Admiral in the Admiralty Court. These Courts had their officers, a Clerk, a Procurator-Fiscal, and an assessor. Attached to the Courts there was a Society of Solicitors; and Leith also rejoiced in a jail. But Leith on the left bank of the stream—North Leith—came of a different stock from its sister across the water. In the old centuries it belonged to the Abbey of Holyrood, and when the city of Edinburgh purchased the superiority of the Abbey in 1633, North Leith was conjoined with the Canonry; so the Baron Bailie of the Canonry held sway

over North Leith. But a trace of modernism darkened this fine survival of the centuries. Former Acts of Parliament had brought into being a body of Commissioners of Police, who made a struggle to clean the town and to provide a scant supply of water from Lochend.

The municipal government of the City of Edinburgh, during this first quarter of the century, belonged to the dark ages. It had forgotten the nobler traditions of its past, even although at this time the city's reputation in literature and science was at its highest. The Town Council was practically self-elected, and seldom any light from the outside broke in to disturb its self-satisfaction. One change had come about—one adventurous newspaper dared to publish summaries of its proceedings. From time immemorial the Town Council had looked on the Port of Leith as one of its proudest possessions, and had from time to time, and especially during the preceding half-century, spent large sums of money, first of all on the old harbour at the mouth of the Water of Leith, then on a pier to protect the harbour, and latterly on two wet docks. The money had not been well laid out; the docks were not well managed; and the harbour dues were very heavy. The management of docks is probably the very last enterprise that even the wisest of town councils should undertake; the unreformed Town Council was not wise, and it is very doubtful if it was honest, for a "self-denying order" was far from its thoughts. The Town Council believed that altogether about £265,000 had been spent first and last on Leith Docks, although how it knew the exact sum is difficult to discover. The accounts of the city for the year 1823-4 appear in the advertising columns of *The Scotsman* on the 26th February 1825, and are a curious specimen of how accounting should not be done. The published accounts certainly do not disclose the financial position of the city or the amount spent on the docks.

One of the Histories of Edinburgh records the fact that "toward the close of this year (1824) a speculative mania arose in Edinburgh, which displayed itself in attempts to form a great variety of joint-stock companies." . . . This mania for the flotation of companies affected the Town Council, and it resolved to "put into the market" the concern which most troubled its finances—the harbour and docks of Leith. So a company was started to take them over, with a capital of £500,000 in £100 shares, and Parliamentary powers were applied for. The shares at once went to a premium. The ingenious members of the Town Council who proposed this flotation in all probability thought themselves inspired; he must have been surprised at the indignation which the proposal evoked. Leith, as a community blazed up in wrath, while the business community of both Edinburgh and Leith prepared to fight in Parliament, believing that the transfer would mean a heavy increase in the harbour dues, already too onerous. The opposition to the Bill was conducted with ability by a committee of Leith merchants, and was before a House of Commons Committee for some days. On the 20th May 1825 the Bill was reported to the House, but a motion for its rejection was made by Mr Abercromby, who was afterwards Speaker of the House, and was created Lord Dunfermline; after a debate in which much plain speaking was used, Mr Abercromby's motion for rejection was carried by 41 votes to 14. What added special bitterness to the memory of the whole business was the wide-spread belief in Edinburgh, as well as in Leith, that members of the Town Council had been trafficking in the shares of the Company. The jubilation in Leith over the rejection of the Bill was, of course, very great.

The bitter struggle about the Company made it likely that an attempt would be made to take the management of Leith Docks out of the hands of the Edinburgh Town Council. The matter seems to have been managed by the same Committee which had conducted the fight against the sale to the Company, and, on the 25th February 1826, *The Scotsman* announces "a projected Bill for the Dock and Harbour Commission." There were long negotiations between parties before an agreement was arrived at, as announced in *The Scotsman* on the

13th May 1826—"We are happy to find that this important Bill has passed both Houses of Parliament and received the Royal Assent. The adjustment of disputed matters referred to Lord Melville and Mr Abercromby." The Act created a Commission for the Leith Harbour and Docks of 21 members, partly elected by Edinburgh Town Council, partly by the Leith Trinity House and Merchant Company, along with three nominated by the Admiralty. The transfer to the Commission was rendered possible by the Government advancing to the city £265,000 at 3 per cent. on condition that a sinking fund was instituted for the repayment of the debt, and that a portion of the West Wet Dock was handed over for the service of the Admiralty. The plan seemed a happy way out of an impossible situation. It did not work well, however, for unfortunately the numbers of those representing the City and the Port were practically equal; either party could bring about a deadlock, which became a thing of frequent occurrence.

These were the events of 1825 and 1826; there had been two "rounds" fought between the Corporation of Edinburgh and the Committee representing the trading community of the Port; and the Town Council had not come out of either fight with any éclat. Naturally the members of Council were very sore at their defeat, and some way had to be found to punish those most guilty. Yearly, it was the custom to elect three Bailies for Leith from the dwellers in that town. The practice which had been followed for about 40 years was that a meeting was held of those who had already acted in this capacity, and that this meeting drew up a list of three dwellers in Leith, which the Town Council accepted as a matter of course, and appointed them the Magistrates for Leith during the incoming year. But the Magistrates in office during the last two years had been among the ringleaders in the Leith revolt, so it was deemed necessary to read them a lesson. *The Scotsman* of 7th October 1826 tells that the Town Council is persuaded that the Leith Magistrates "are dangerous neighbours, and that they should be deposed without delay; and that the Town Council for the last week have been endeavouring to find men better suited." So the Town Council rejected the list when it was sent up from Leith, and elected three men chosen by the Lord Provost, Sir William Trotter; and when one of these refused to act, the Provost thought that two would serve the purpose.

The people of Leith received the action of the Town Council as a declaration of war. A crowded public meeting was held, at which it was resolved to promote in Parliament a Bill to remedy the grievances of the town, and a Committee was appointed. The deliberations of this body resulted in two Bills being drafted, the first of these giving Leith a municipality of its own, consisting of Chief Magistrate, three Bailies, Treasurer, and nine Councillors, and also constituted a Sheriff Court for Leith; the second Bill extended the powers of the Harbour Commission. These Bills were discussed in a meeting of Edinburgh Town Council reported in *The Scotsman* of 3rd February 1827, and it was, of course, resolved to oppose both Bills as being an infringement of the vested rights of the city. That was what was to be expected—the strange thing was that the voice of common-sense should have been heard in the Chamber. Dr M'Lagan, the deacon of the Surgeons' Guild—a well-known Edinburgh doctor, and father of the distinguished physician, Professor Sir Douglas M'Lagan—said "that he thought that when the interests of the two places were so much blended it might be proper to extend the royalty over Leith, to make the inhabitants of both places eligible to seats in the Council, and to extend the right of election to some portion of the community at large." Dr M'Lagan was, of course, not listened to, but there seems to have been one if not two of the old unreformed Town Council of 33 members who thought as he did.

The introduction of the Leith Bills led to a long negotiation between the Leith Committee and the Government, as represented by Sir Robert Peel, then Home Secretary, and Lord Mel-

* The first article appeared on January 11.

vile, and when the proposals came before the House of Commons Committee they appeared as one Bill only. The proposal for a separate Town Council disappeared, and in place the town was divided into 10 wards, which elected representatives to a reconstituted Police Commission, and the Government undertook to give Leith a Sheriff Court in which a Sheriff-Substitute should sit. On the 27th June 1827 the Bill received the assent of the Lords, and the news caused tremendous rejoicing in Leith—the shipping in the port was decorated, and a dinner was held in the evening.

The line taken by the Town Council of Edinburgh in its quarrel with the port town rendered it certain that when the Reformed Bills of 1832 and 1833 were carried, Leith should be one of the Scottish burghs to be recognised as a separate municipality, and to receive representation in Parliament. It might possibly have been otherwise, and the city and the port might have grown up together, had the advice which Dr M'Lagan gave the Town Council in February 1827—"to extend the Royalty over Leith, and extend the right of election to some portion of the community"—been entertained by the Edinburgh Town Council.

The new Town Council, which the citizens of Edinburgh chose for themselves, took office in 1833, and its first duty was to "red up" the shocking mess in which the old Council had left the finances of the city. The new Treasurer, Adam Black, when he entered on his duties in 1833 found the city insolvent; the state of affairs is described in a pamphlet which he published. The ordinary debt of the city amounted to £410,000, and, in addition, the money borrowed in 1826 for Leith docks remained owing to the Government to the extent of £238,000. The situation was further complicated by the claims of the city churches, and by the amount held in trust for the University and the High School. The revenue of the city had passed under the jurisdiction of the Law Courts on the petition of the creditors of the city, and the numerous parties who were interested rendered a settlement extremely difficult. The divergent views are represented by a perfect library of pamphlets, which now make curious reading, and show besides how great has been the increase of its wealth between 1833 and 1910. The Government also, owing to the advances made by the Treasury on account of Leith Docks, felt bound to interfere, and appointed a Select Committee to consider the situation. On receiving its report, the Chancellor of the Exchequer nominated Mr Henry Labouchere, a Junior Lord of the Treasury, and afterwards created Lord Taunton, to meet parties on the spot and attempt to bring about a settlement. Mr Labouchere's report, dated 18th January 1836, is a careful statement of the whole tangled business. At last in 1838, Duncan M'Laren, who had succeeded Adam Black as City Treasurer, arranged an agreement with all parties, which received Parliamentary sanction in the Act 1 and 2 Vict. Cap. 55.

The terms of the settlement may be briefly summarised. The city arranged with its ordinary creditors to give them annuities bearing 5 per cent. for the full amount of their claims; it surrendered all rights in the harbour and docks in return for an annual payment of £7680. This sum was, however, to be paid over annually—£3180 to the city creditors; £2500 to the University and High School; and £2000 in lieu of the "merk per ton," an ancient impost on the harbour paid to the city ministers.

The Government freed the city from its liability for the amount borrowed in 1826, and accepted the harbour and docks as only security for the advance. It further postponed its security to the annual payment of £7680 to be paid to the city of Edinburgh, and also to a loan of £120,000 to be raised by the Dock Commission for the improvement of the docks.

The town of Leith was freed from all rights which the city of Edinburgh had of old to "tax, rate or assessment"; its boundaries as laid down in the Municipal Reform Bill of 1833 were restated; and terms were arranged on which Leith might purchase the "Superiority," and also acquire the Links of Leith, which the Act declared an open space for ever.

The Dock Commission was reconstituted, and was given full and complete control of the harbour and docks, independent of the Town Councils of either Edinburgh or Leith. It was to consist of 11 members—five appointed by the Treasury, and three each by the Town Councils of Edinburgh and Leith, but no Town Councillor was eligible to serve as a Commissioner. It also received power to borrow £120,000 for much needed improvements. The Act cut the last connection between Edinburgh and Leith. It also gave the Dock Commission a constitution and an assured position, with funds at its command. As a body with full statutory powers, the Dock Commission was given the chance of developing the Port of Leith to the fullest.

JOHN HARRISON.

THE SCOTSMAN

EDINBURGH, SATURDAY, JANUARY 25, 1919.

EDINBURGH AND LEITH.

*III.—THE REUNION.

Nearly a century has passed since the town of Leith gained its divorce case against the city of Edinburgh, and still the two communities are living separate. But the whole tide of affairs during the years since 1833 has steadily been bringing them together, until now little save a "scrap of paper"—a clause in the Municipal Reform Act of 1833—keeps them asunder. In one respect the two towns have manifestly become one; Edinburgh has grown to meet Leith, and Leith to meet Edinburgh, until now the city has Leith tight in its embrace on the south, east, and west, while on the north the port town is bounded by the Firth of Forth. Leith has scarcely any ground left on which to settle her growing population, there being less than 150 acres of land remaining within her boundaries to be built on. There is no development, therefore, possible for the town unless she merges her prosperity in that of the contiguous city. The sooner she sets about doing so the better.

It is very curious to take the map in the Edinburgh Directory for 1833-4, the year in which Leith became a separate municipality, and compare it with that for the present year. In 1833 there was a broad track of unbuild land between the two towns—they were, in fact, two towns. In the direct line between Holyrood Palace and Leith Links there were only a few "lands" in Abbey Hill and Norton Place until Hermitage Place, on Leith Links, was reached—the Easter Road ran through fields. Further west, Leith Walk was fringed with houses, on most of its front, but there were no cross streets on either side, except a beginning of Montgomery Street, and the line of Pilrig Street, mostly unbuild. The Water of Leith, after passing the back of Warriston Crescent, meanders through farmland until it reaches Leith Mills. Inverleith Row has houses on the west side only, the rest of the front being arable land.

Turn now to the map of 1915-19, and it will be found that there is no scientific frontier between the two towns; both have built and built until they are absolutely joined. The stranger walking by any of the roads connecting Edinburgh with Leith does not know when he leaves the city and enters the town, unless he proceeds by Leith Walk, and is informed by the tramway muddle at Pilrig Street of the unnatural division between the two communities. The boundary line passes through houses in some places, and at the other it throws one side of the street and its houses into the city, the other into the town. This boundary may have been a sensible one in 1833; it has no meaning in 1919, and is only a nuisance.

In every other way things have changed since 1833. The capable men who acted for the port town in the quarrel which led to separation were in every respect Leith men—they not only carried on business connected with the port, but their houses were in Leith also. Now, the same class very largely resides in Edinburgh, the strong social attractions of the city drawing them

thither. In the same way the mass of the Leith population know Edinburgh now in a way which they could not in 1833. They visit the city for shopping and for amusement; the youth of the town for education. It was a long journey from Leith to Edinburgh in the days of horse-bus which crawled up Leith Walk, as if reluctant to leave the port town. The distance has been shortened by the revolution in means of transit. In 1833 there were no railways, nor tramways, nor private motors, and every improvement in the future in these means of transit will imply the welding together of Edinburgh and Leith more thoroughly into one community.

There are two of the necessities of civilized life which Edinburgh and Leith have already joined in supplying—water and gas. With regard to water, it must be noted that Leith, with Edinburgh cutting it off entirely from the hills, would be badly off if it had not retained in 1833 a right to a share of Edinburgh's water system. It must be remembered that it is a long while since the citizens of Edinburgh "lifted their eyes" up to the Pentland Hills for a supply of water. As far back as 1680 the town annexed the five springs at Comiston; and by the time Leith became independent the Edinburgh Water Company had got possession of the springs over the whole northern range of the Pentlands, from which is still drawn the finest water which is supplied to Edinburgh and Leith. In 1833 Leith was determined to be done with Edinburgh, but she showed commonsense in not quarrelling with her water supply. The water supply is now controlled by a clumsy semi-independent Corporation, called a Trust, nominated by the Town Councils of Edinburgh and Leith.

There is a similar body called by a different name—a Commission, which controls the supply of gas, common to the communities of Edinburgh and Leith. It was formed in 1833, when the Gas Companies which had up to this date supplied Edinburgh and Leith were bought up by the two Corporations. But the means by which joint action between the two Corporations has been reached is clumsy, involving as it does a separate system of finance from that of the burghs of Edinburgh and Leith; a real incorporating union which swept away the two Trusts would reduce the competition for money in the local money market.

Before proceeding further, I should like to compare again the map for 1833 with that for 1913, so as to seek information on a matter of great importance to both Edinburgh and Leith. The plan of 1833 shows that all the accommodation which the Port of Leith then offered to the ships of the world were the old harbour formed on the estuary of the Water of Leith, and two small wet docks, completed in 1817, these being approached from the Firth through a rather shallow passage between two short piers. In 1826 a Dock Commission was formed, and in 1833 its constitution was amended. Since that date the Leith Dock Commission has reclaimed for harbour purposes from the Firth of Forth a great extent of foreshore, westward almost to Newhaven, and eastward to Seafield. On the ground so reclaimed docks have been formed and quays built which now cover about 350 acres; there has been expended on these works about two and a half millions sterling. The Leith Dock Commission is therefore an important body doing national work, and with powers and duties fixed by statute. Once more the Commissioners see it needful to extend the accommodation of the port, and to do so it will be necessary to raise a large capital sum. It might be well that the Commission should have behind it the credit of a great city, such as amalgamation with Leith would make Edinburgh. But even if such aid were accepted it would not be necessary to alter the constitution of the Dock Commission, save to readjust the representation which the two Corporations have on the Commission at the present time. A great port demands before everything else the care of a body of able men possessing intimate knowledge of the requirements of shipping, and this expert advice has been freely and successfully given by the members of the Dock Commission for nearly a century.

It is proper now to say what kind of body corporate the citizens of Leith are invited to join; it is certainly not expected to allow themselves to be governed by a body like the old unreformed Edinburgh Town Council of 1826, any more than to be policed by the old Town Guard, with its consuming desire for usquebaugh. The ratepayers of Leith would have their share in making the Town Council of the future worthy of the high traditions of the two towns. It would be well moreover when the city was having its bounds enlarged to find natural boundaries for the city of the future. The demand of the present time is for the cheapening of administration by the extension of area. Perhaps, real boundaries may be found. The Firth of Forth gives a real boundary on the North, while on the South the line might be taken from the foot of the Pentland Hills. The Eastern boundary might include the Burgh of Musselburgh, which has already of its own free will joined itself with Edinburgh for the purpose of electing Parliamentary members. On the West a boundary may be found by taking the line of the stream of the Almond, where it flows almost due north to join the sea. This would form a district large enough to give full scope for the supply of those services which modern civilization demands. Already this area is practically united for the distribution of water, and largely for that of gas.

There are other services that Corporations may legitimately undertake which require scope for their proper administration—electricity and tramways. As for electricity, it is to be in the near future the spark which is to vitalise the industries of the country. So it is in the highest degree necessary to produce it cheaply. The Board of Trade has been led by the necessities of war to interfere and to advise Local Authorities to unite so as to erect stations capable of supplying electricity in the gross. These super-stations have two advantages; they cheapen the cost of electricity, and save coal which is the father of electricity, and which the country now appreciates is limited in quantity. Within the last few weeks there has happened in this district an interference on the part of the Central Authority which gives warning of what Parliament may insist on in the near future. In this district there are three authorities which make electric light. Edinburgh has a system; Leith has another; the Dock Commissioners have a third restricted to the

service of the docks. There is need at the present time for more electricity for power for the ship-building yards in Leith Docks; but these stations are all working to their utmost capacity. So the Munition authorities in London had to interfere, and have said that it would be waste to enlarge the power stations of either the Corporation of Leith or the Dock Commissioners, and that Edinburgh must put in machinery to meet the immediate needs of the three authorities. But probably what has largely influenced this decision is the fact that the city, on the advice of Sir Alexander Kennedy, has already laid at Portobello the foundations of the first portion of a super-station, which can readily be expanded to meet, not only the future demands of the city of Edinburgh, but the consumpt for all purposes in the county of Midlothian.

There is another enterprise which municipalities have most successfully conducted, and which requires scope for its proper development—tramways. Edinburgh has in the past suffered from a faulty kind of traction; Leith from being confined within its narrow boundaries. A wider district under one control would allow the extension of the tramway system to suit the needs of both city and town. Leith, like Edinburgh, wishes tramway communication—which neither has at present—eastward and south-east to Presqu'île and Tranent and Dalkeith; south to the Lothian coalfield; west to Colinton and Queensferry. Such an extension is necessary for the development of the district, and can only come to the port town through amalgamation.

Besides these, which may be termed remunerative undertakings, there is an extensive area of public service—"public health"—which would be much aided by the amalgamation of Edinburgh and Leith and the extension of boundaries. This service is steadily increasing in cost owing to the new duties thrown on the Corporations of this country by Parliament, and there is urgent need for reorganisation in this district for the sake both of efficiency and economy. The present condition of matters is ridiculous. An epidemic, say of influenza, falls on the district; it respects no boundaries; and yet the scourge is treated by one authority on one side of a street and by another authority on the other side. In ordinary times a wide district is a great advantage to health authorities, and when an epidemic falls on the community it is almost a necessity for the prompt and efficient handling of the situation.

I began these articles by referring to the congeries of local authorities which govern this narrow strip of country between the hills and the Firth of Forth—two Town Councils, two School Boards, two Parish Councils, a Water Trust, a Gas Commission, and a Water of Leith Purification Commission. They have all separate offices and separate officials, and these are all inclined to see the public advantage through their individual shade of spectacles. The multiplication of authorities is the direct result of the old quarrel between Edinburgh and Leith. Amalgamation between city and town would result in the local authorities being immediately reduced to three—one Town Council, one Parish Council, and one School Board. I do not intend to attempt to calculate the saving on salaries; but I do desire to point out that economy would be effected if one strong authority borrowed all the capital required for all the enterprises conducted by an extended Edinburgh. I may also draw attention to the undoubted fact that the demand for men fitted for public service is at present greater than the supply, and that many of these Boards are manned by those who are not fitted to give proper service. If the Boards were reduced in number the ratepayers would have a better chance of choosing proper men to be their representatives.

In conclusion, I can only again repeat that Edinburgh and Leith are now one community in very truth, and that the division into two, being unreal, is wrong and prejudicial to the interests of the country. We are at the beginning of 1919 facing up to conducting the government of the country under the pressure of a cruel load of national debt, and it is the bounden duty of every authority which controls public business to economise administration in every way possible, and especially to get quit of all the old prejudices and hatreds which darken men's minds to the path which they ought to follow.

JOHN HARRISON.

Old Edinburgh Club.

21 RUTLAND STREET,
EDINBURGH, 24th January 1919.

DEAR SIR (OR MADAM),

In terms of Rule IV. the Annual Subscription of 10s. 6d. for the current Session is now due, and I shall be glad to receive payment thereof at your convenience.

I am,

Yours faithfully,

THOMAS B. WHITSON,
Hon. Treasurer.

MR. THOMAS B. WHITSON, C.A.,
Hon. Treasurer,
OLD EDINBURGH CLUB,
21 RUTLAND STREET.

DEAR SIR,

I enclose.....p. 10s. 6d. in payment of my Subscription for the current Session.

I am,

Yours faithfully,

(Signature).....

July 18th 1919

THE SCOTSMAN, SATURDAY

SCOTISH NATIONAL WAR MEMORIAL.

THE PROPOSED PLAN FOR EDINBURGH CASTLE.

A meeting of the Committee appointed by the Secretary for Scotland to consider what steps should be taken towards the utilisation of Edinburgh Castle for the purpose of a Scottish National War Memorial was held in Edinburgh this week. The Duke of Atholl was in the chair.

The Committee agreed to recommend to the Secretary for Scotland that Edinburgh Castle should be utilised for this purpose, and that the memorial should take the form of a chapel, to be used by all denominations for occasional services; that the Castle buildings should be used for housing a historical collection; and that there should be some form of permanent record of the names of Scots men and women who had fallen in the war.

The precise scope of the historical collection was not determined, but it is proposed that it should be illustrative of the history of the Scottish regiments, as well as dealing with the recent war.

Subject to the approval of the Secretary for Scotland being obtained to these proposals, sub-committees were appointed to carry out the scheme. Sir Herbert Maxwell of Monreith was appointed Chairman of a Museums Sub-Committee; Lieut.-General Sir Spencer Ewart, lately Commanding the Forces in Scotland, of a Records Sub-Committee; and Lord Ralston of Borthwick of a Finance Sub-Committee; while the Duke of Atholl will himself preside over the Sub-Committees which will deal with questions of building and reconstruction.

OLD EDINBURGH CLUB

THE ELEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE CLUB will be held in the OLD COUNCIL ROOM, CITY CHAMBERS, on the afternoon of *Thursday, 30th inst., at 4 o'clock.*

Sir JAMES BALFOUR PAUL, C.V.O., LL.D., Lyon King-of-Arms, an Honorary Vice-President of the Club, will preside.

A large attendance of Members is desired.

LEWIS A. MACRITCHIE,
Hon. Secretary.

40 PRINCES STREET,
EDINBURGH, 24th January 1919.

BUSINESS

Annual Report and Balance-Sheet (print annexed).
Election of Office-Bearers and Council; and
Any other competent business.

REPORT

The Council beg to submit to the Club the Eleventh Annual Report.

During the year ending 31st December 1918, there were 3 vacancies in the membership. These have been filled up, and there still remain 23 names on the list of applicants for admission.

The following meetings were held :—

1. LECTURE

A joint meeting of the Cockburn Association and the Old Edinburgh Club was held in Dowell's Rooms, 20 George Street, on the evening of Monday, 11th March 1918, when a lecture on 'Old

Edinburgh (Architectural Notes on its Development : With a Plea for the Vanishing City) ' was delivered by Mr. Henry F. Kerr, A.R.I.B.A. Professor Baldwin Brown presided over a large attendance.

2. BUCCLEUCH PARISH CHURCHYARD, ARCHERS' HALL, AND
SCIENNES HILL HOUSE

On the afternoon of Saturday, 27th April 1918, by permission of Rev. Neil Ross, B.D., and Sir Henry Cook, W.S., Secretary to Royal Company of Archers, the members visited Buccleuch Parish Church and Archers' Hall. They also visited Sciennes Hill House. Rev. Neil Ross, B.D., Sir James Balfour Paul, C.V.O., LL.D., and Mr. W. Forbes Gray, F.S.A. Scot., acted as Leaders.

3. LOCHEND HOUSE, MARIONVILLE, AND CRAIGENTINNY HOUSE

By permission of J. G. Purdie, Esq., Surgeon-General J. C. Culling, C.B., and George P. Blyth, Esq., the members visited Lochend House, Marionville, and Craigentenny House on the afternoon of 1st June 1918. Mr. William Baird, J.P., acted as Leader.

4. NEWHAILES AND BRUNSTANE

By permission of Lieut.-Commander Sir David C. H. Dalrymple, Bart., and Robert Park, Esq., the members visited Newhailes and Brunstane on the afternoon of Saturday, 13th July 1918. Rev. William Burnett, B.D., acted as Leader.

5. BATTLEFIELD OF PRESTONPANS

On the afternoon of Saturday, 21st September 1918, the 173rd anniversary of the battle, the members visited the Battlefield of Prestonpans. Mr. Walter B. Blaikie, LL.D., acted as Leader.

All the excursions were well attended by members and their friends, and the thanks of the Club are due to those who acted as Leaders, and also to Mr. R. T. Skinner, by whom the arrangements for the several visits were made.

THE ANCIENT SERVICE BOOK OF HOLYROOD

At the Annual Meeting of the Club on 31st January 1918 the President, Mr. William Moir Bryce, signified his intention to present

Development: With a Plea for
Mr. Henry F. Kerr, A.R.B.A.
a large attendance.

RD, ARCHERS' HALL, AND
HOUSE

April 1918, by permission of
Cook, W.S. Secretary to Royal
sited Buccleuch Parish Church
Sciennes Hill House. Rev.
Paul, C.V.O., LL.D., and Mr.
Leaders.

AND CRAIGENTINSY HOUSE

Surgeon-General J. C. Culling,
members visited Lochend House,
on the afternoon of 1st June
as Leader.

BRUNSTANE

Sir David C. H. Dalrymple,
members visited Newhailes and
Saturday, 13th July 1918. Rev.
er.

PRESTONPANS

21st September 1918, the 173rd
members visited the Battlefield of
LL.D., acted as Leader.

attended by members and their
are due to those who acted as
anner, by whom the arrangements

BOOK OF HOLYROOD
Club on 31st January 1918 the
signified his intention to present

to the Nation the Ancient Service Book of Holyrood Abbey, to be
preserved in the Palace. The following is the correspondence relating
to the transference of the MS. :—

Sir LIONEL EARLE, K.C.B.,
H.M. Office of Works,
Storey's Gate, Westminster.

22 YORK PLACE,
EDINBURGH, 30th October 1918.

DEAR SIR LIONEL,—I wish to present to the Nation the Ancient
Service Book of Holyrood Abbey, known as the *Holyrood Ordinale*,
to be preserved in the Palace of Holyrood. As President of the Old
Edinburgh Club, I mentioned my intention at our Annual Meeting
last January, but doubts arose as to the advisability of such a place
as the Palace for the preservation of such a document. However, I
prefer that the MS., which dates at least from the fifteenth century,
should be kept in the Palace as one of the few remaining relics of the
Abbey. It may be within your cognisance that the Brass Lectern,
on which this Service Book formerly stood, was carried off in 1544
by Sir Richard Lee, and is now preserved at St. Alban's Church. Their
Majesties, when visiting Edinburgh in June 1914, commanded me to
send the MS. to Holyrood for their inspection, and they specially
permitted the Old Edinburgh Club to dedicate to them a transcription
thereof made by Mr. Francis C. Eccles. I have pleasure in asking your
kind acceptance of a copy of that work. Unfortunately Service
Books dating to Pre-Reformation times are scarce in Scotland, and
this MS. has, I know, in the eyes of my countrymen, a special historical
value. Hence my desire that it should be returned to the historical
place from which it was removed three and a half centuries ago.

I would suggest that it be placed in a case for public exhibition
in the Picture Gallery.

I am prepared to hand over the MS. to your care on receiving your
official acceptance.—I have the honour to be, your obedient servant,
W. MOIR BRUCE.

H.M. OFFICE OF WORKS, 1st November 1918.

DEAR MR. BRUCE,—I have received with the greatest satisfaction
your letter of the 30th ultimo this morning, and hasten to convey to
you the thanks of His Majesty's Government for the very patriotic
and generous gift, which you propose, in the shape of presenting the

Holyrood Ordinale to be preserved in the Palace of Holyrood. I need hardly say that I accept this generous offer with gratitude, and the First Commissioner desires me also to express his most cordial thanks to you.

I thoroughly endorse your view that it should be placed in a case for public exhibition in the Picture Gallery, and directly I know the size of the book, I will have a suitable case prepared to receive it.

I will acquaint Their Majesties forthwith of your generous offer, as I am quite sure that they will be very interested in and very gratified by your action.

I thank you also for the transcription of the *Holyrood Ordinale*, which you have been good enough to send me, and which I shall place in the Library connected with this Department. I have already perused it with great interest.—I have the honour to be, yours very truly,
(Signed) LIONEL EARLE.

H.M. OFFICE OF WORKS, WESTMINSTER,
4th November 1918.

DEAR MR. MOIR BRYCE,—I enclose a copy of a letter which I have received this morning from Lord Stamfordham, and which you may be gratified to see.

I will, in due course, take the necessary steps to prepare a suitable case for the housing of this valuable gift.—Believe me, yours very truly,
(Signed) LIONEL EARLE.

BUCKINGHAM PALACE, 2nd November 1918.

MY DEAR EARLE,—I have laid before the King your letter of the 1st instant, intimating that Mr. William Moir Bryce, of Edinburgh, desires to present to the Nation the Ancient Service Book of Holyrood Abbey known as the *Holyrood Ordinale* to be preserved in the Palace of Holyrood.

The King and Queen have learned of this generous gift with the utmost satisfaction. Will you please convey to Mr. Bryce the expression of Their Majesties' high appreciation of his great kindness in handing over, for preservation in the Palace of Holyrood, this ancient and valuable record of the Abbey, and at the same time, give an undertaking that Mr. Bryce's wishes will be carried out with regard to the public inspection of the *Ordinale* in the Picture Gallery of Holyrood Palace?—Yours very truly,

(Signed) STAMFORDHAM.

The nin
1916, was i
the years 1
account the
the present
ducing a vo
of the amot
at its credit
it is not des
these facts,
a volume la
that this vo
The greater
that it will
tions of the
pated that,
any difficulty

in the Palace of Holyrood. I need
ous offer with gratitude, and the First
express his most cordial thanks to you.
w that it should be placed in a case
re Gallery, and directly I know the
table case prepared to receive it.
es forthwith of your generous offer,
e very interested in and very gratified

scription of the *Holyrood Ordinale*,
h to send me, and which I shall place
this Department. I have already
I have the honour to be, yours very
(Signed) LIONEL EARLE.

H.M. OFFICE OF WORKS, WESTMINSTER,
4th November 1918.

enclose a copy of a letter which I have
Stamfordham, and which you may be

the necessary steps to prepare a suitable
ble gift.—Believe me, yours very truly,
(Signed) LIONEL EARLE.

BUCKINGHAM PALACE, 2nd November 1918.
laid before the King your letter of the
fr. William Moir Bryce, of Edinburgh,
n the Ancient Service Book of Holyrood
Ordinale to be preserved in the Palace

e learned of this generous gift with the
please convey to Mr. Bryce the expres-
a appreciation of his great kindness in
n in the Palace of Holyrood, this ancient
Abbey, and at the same time, give an
s wishes will be carried out with regard
e *Ordinale* in the Picture Gallery of Holy-
ruly,
(Signed) STAMFORDHAM.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE CLUB

The ninth volume of the Book of the Club, being that for the year 1916, was issued to members in May last. In regard to the issues for the years 1917 and 1918 the Council has been obliged to take into account the greatly increased cost of paper, printing, and binding at the present time. Owing to this increase the cost at present of producing a volume such as those already issued is considerably in excess of the amount available from *one* year's subscriptions. The Club has at its credit a balance from the surplus revenue of former years, but it is not desirable to encroach too largely on this balance. In view of these facts, and as the President's article on the Burgh Muir will make a volume larger than any of those already issued, the Council decided that this volume should form the issue for the years 1917 and 1918. The greater part of the volume is already printed, and it is expected that it will be in the hands of members by April next. The publications of the Club will thus be brought up to date, and it is not anticipated that, so far as the necessary funds are concerned, there will be any difficulty in the immediate future in continuing a yearly issue.

Edinburgh Evening Dispatch

EDINBURGH, THURSDAY, JANUARY 30, 1919.

EDINBURGH OF THE FUTURE. VASTLY DIFFERENT FROM THE PAST.

The eleventh annual meeting of the Old Edinburgh Club was held this afternoon in the City Chambers. Sir James Balfour Paul presiding. In moving the adoption of the annual report, the Chairman said that during the period of stress and strain of the war the Club had continued its activities. There had been no diminution in the membership, and they had still a waiting list of persons anxious to join. The crisis was now over, and the Edinburgh of the future would be a very different place from the Edinburgh of the past. The question of housing was bound to have a great effect on the external appearance of the city. They would probably have no more tenements, with their rigid monotony of high walls and straight roofs. They had got out of the most beautiful sites in the world. They had to some extent abused it in the past, and they should now take care that their buildings were worthy of it. Let their houses have some character and individuality, and not be mere repetitions of monotonous regularity. While tenements in future might go, he trusted those which had been consecrated by years of tradition would be allowed to remain. It would, indeed, be a dreadful vision to see their High Street turned into a series of, say, flatted villas, however sanitary they might be. There was really nothing the matter with the houses internally, as those who had visited them could testify. Their drawback was that they were overcrowded. He pleaded for the retention of old Edinburgh. Far too much destruction had already been done in the name of so-called improvement.

The report was adopted. The Earl of Rosebery was elected hon. president, and the Lord Provost, Sir James Balfour Paul, Professor John Chisne, and Dr W. B. Blackie were elected hon. vice-presidents, while Mr W. Moir Bryce was elected president.

OLD EDINBURGH CLUB.

PLEA FOR OLD TENEMENTS.

The annual meeting of the Old Edinburgh Club was held this afternoon in the Old Council Chambers—Sir James Balfour Paul, Lyon King of Arms, one of the hon. vice-presidents, in the chair. In moving the adoption of the annual report, which has already been published, the Chairman said he thought that never since the days when Randolph Murray brought the news of Flodden had the old streets re-echoed to more lamentation and bruised hearts as it had during the last few years. But during all that time the Club had continued its activities. The Edinburgh of the future would be very different from the Edinburgh of the past. The question of housing was bound to have a great effect on the external appearance of the town. They should probably have no more tenements. But while the tenement in future might go, and there were many which should never have been put up, he trusted those which have been consecrated by years of tradition would be allowed to remain. It would, indeed, be dreadful to see their High Street turned into a series of semi-flatted villas, however sanitary they might be. There was really nothing wrong with the tenement, their drawback was that they were terribly overcrowded. But if they could remove half of the population they would give the remaining half the chance of wholesome living, of cleanliness, tidiness and self-respect. He pleaded for a retention of old Edinburgh. Much, far too much destruction had been done in the name of improvement. Mr Allan seconded. Mr Baird called attention to what he called the desecration in a graveyard visited by the Club, mentioned in the report. It was a perfect disgrace to the city of Edinburgh that such a thing should have been done. Mr W. Moir Bryce said, he trusted there had no right whatever to build over the graves of their predecessors. The report was adopted, and office-bearers were elected.

The Glasgow Herald

FRIDAY, JANUARY 31, 1919.

OLD EDINBURGH THE CITY OF THE FUTURE

Sir James Balfour Paul, C.V.O., Lyon King of Arms, presided at the eleventh annual meeting of the Old Edinburgh Club in the City Chambers, Edinburgh, yesterday.

In moving the adoption of the report, Sir James said that now that the nation had emerged from a great crisis in the history of the world they were bound to have a new outlook and many changes. One of the changes would be that the Edinburgh of the future would be a very different place from the Edinburgh of the past. The question of housing was bound to have a great effect on the external appearance of the town. They would probably have no more tenements with their rigid monotony and high walls and straight roofs. He hoped they would rise to their opportunities and build in a manner on which it would be a pleasure and not an eyesore to look. They had one of the most beautiful sites in the world. They had to some extent abused it in times past. Let them now take care that their buildings were worthy of it. Let their houses have some character and individuality and not be mere unending repetitions of monotonous regularity. But while tenements in future might go—and there were many which should never have been put up—he trusted those which had been consecrated by years of tradition might be allowed to remain. It would indeed be dreadful to see the High Street of Edinburgh turned into a series of, say, flatted villas. There was really nothing the matter with the houses themselves internally, their drawback being that they were overcrowded. He pleaded for the retention of Old Edinburgh. Far too much destruction had been done already in the name of so-called improvement. Even if some of their historic houses were to remain unoccupied it would pay to keep them up. What did most of their numerous visitors come to see in Edinburgh? Not, surely, their classical buildings, not its rows of modern and generally unlovely streets. It was the oldest part of the town, that had the heart of the overseas soldiers, and the place of which they would take back to their homes the most vivid recollections. Let them do their best to influence those who were in charge of such matters that any new Edinburgh might be conspicuous not only for hygienic salubrity but also for beauty of design and the sincere craftsmanship which made so much of Old Edinburgh and wove these tendrils which now bound themselves round the hearts of her sons and daughters both at home and abroad. (Applause.) The report was adopted and office-bearers elected, Lord Rosebery being reappointed honorary president, and Mr W. Moir Bryce president.

Scotsman 31/1/19

OLD EDINBURGH CLUB.

A HIGH STREET OF FLATTED VILLAS.

SIR JAMES BALFOUR PAUL, Lyon King of Arms, presided at the annual meeting of the Old Edinburgh Club, which was held yesterday within the City Chambers. Since he had the honour of presiding at the annual meeting of the Club, said the Chairman, much history had been made, and we had come through anxious times. He did not suppose that since the days when Randolph Murray brought the disastrous news of Flodden to the city that the old High Street had re-echoed to more lamentations of bruised and broken hearts as it had done during the last few years. During all that time of strain and stress the Club had continued its activities. They missed from among them that day the presence of their honorary president, Lord Rosebery. He had been ill, but he trusted that they

might on some future occasion have the privilege of hearing him address them again. One of their honorary presidents, too, had been taken from them in the person of Professor Hume Brown, who took much interest in the Club, and whose wide learning was only equalled by his inherent modesty. He had left behind him a name as a Scottish historian which would not be soon forgotten. Not the least interesting part of the report, the Chairman went on to say, was that which referred to the munificent gift to the nation of the Service Book of Holyrood Abbey by their respected President of Council, Mr W. Moir Bryce. That lecture was presented to Holyrood by George Crispin, Bishop of Dunkeld, who had been Abbot of Holyrood from 1515 to 1554. It was taken away as loot by Sir Richard Lee, an officer in Hertford's Army during the invasion of 1544. Quite recently he had been in correspondence with a gentleman in York, who related the interesting circumstance that he had descents from both the Lees and the Crichtons, and that some time in the eighteenth century a marriage took place which united, though in a somewhat indirect way, the blood of both these families, that of the spoiler and the spoiled.

THE EDINBURGH OF THE FUTURE. Now that they were emerging from a great crisis in the history of the world they were bound to have a new outlook and many changes. One of these would be that the Edinburgh of the future would be a very different place from the Edinburgh of the past. The question of housing was bound to have a great effect on the external appearance of the town. They should probably have no more tenements with their rigid monotony of high walls and straight roofs. Let them hope they would rise to their opportunities and erect buildings that would be a pleasure and not an eyesore to look upon. They had got one of the most beautiful sites in the world. They had to some extent abused it in time past; let them now take care that their buildings were worthy of it. Let their houses have some character and individuality, and not be mere unending repetitions of monotonous regularity. When the New Town was built we did, considering the taste of the time, rather creditably—no town which had a Charlotte Square and a Royal Terrace could be altogether ashamed of its street architecture—but that high standard of excellence had not been kept up, and the modern districts of Dalry and some of the southern approaches to the town, just where a good impression should have been made, were things to weep over.

PLEA FOR RETENTION OF OLD EDINBURGH.

But while tenements in future might go, he trusted those which had been consecrated by years of tradition might be allowed to remain. It would, indeed, be dreadful to see their High Street turned into a series, say, of flatted villas, however sanitary they might be. He pleaded for the retention of Old Edinburgh. Far too much destruction had been done already in the name of so-called improvement, but even if some of their historic houses were to remain unoccupied it would, to put the matter on a very material footing, pay to keep them up. It was the oldest parts of the town that had the principal attraction for visitors to Edinburgh. It was quite a pleasure to see our stalwart overseas soldiers investigating the closes of the High Street, and he was told by persons who knew them intimately that Edinburgh was the town that was graven in their hearts, and that it was the place of which they would take back to their homes the most vivid recollections. Let them do their best to influence those who were in charge of such matters that any new Edinburgh might be conspicuous not only for hygienic salubrity, but also for beauty of design and that sincere craftsmanship which made so much of Old Edinburgh and wove those tendrils which now bound themselves round the hearts of her sons and daughters both at home and abroad. (Applause.)

Following the election of office-bearers, Mr William Baird referred to the visit paid by the Club to the Buccleuch Parish Churchyard, and said they could not help feeling depressed that something very abnormal and very outrageous had been committed there in the erection of a building which was not only an eyesore but a perfect disgrace to the city of Edinburgh.

Mr Moir Bryce, the president, said the city had gifted the ground solely as a graveyard, and the Kirk-session had no right to erect such a horrid building over the graves of their predecessors.

On the motion of Dr W. B. Blackie, one of the new vice-presidents, a vote of thanks was accorded the chairman.

Old Edinburgh Club.

A MEETING of the CLUB will be held in DOWELL'S ROOMS (George Street), on Thursday, 20th February 1919, at 8 o'clock P.M.

Mr. W. MOIR BRYCE, President of the Club, will preside.

LECTURE "Gourlay's House and its Memories"

(Illustrated by Lantern Slides)
By Mr. W. FORBES GRAY, F.S.A. (Scot.).

SYNOPSIS.

Mansion, prison, and royal palace—Site and structural peculiarities—Robert Gourlay and his family—Unique interest of mansion—Sir William Drury's lodging during siege of Edinburgh Castle, 1573—Kirkaldy of Grange and Maitland of Lethington write Queen Elizabeth while warding in the mansion—Earl of Morton an inmate—Ministers' pathetic interview with doomed Regent—Abode of French ambassador—John, Lord Maxwell, in 'durance vile'—Captain Sempill's dramatic escape from top storey—A link with the Spanish Armada—Place of confinement of first Marquis of Huntly—Temporary palace of James VI.—Sir Thomas Hope's connection with the mansion—Residence of Hugh Blair's grandfather—Reminiscence of Massacre of Glencoe—Town house of Sir George Lockhart of Carnwath—Father Hay's narrative of Lockhart's assassination in Old Bank Close.

LEWIS A. MACRITCHIE.

40 PRINCES STREET,
EDINBURGH, 10th February 1919.

THE SCOTSMAN

EDINBURGH, THURSDAY, February 20, 1919.

WAR MEMORIALS.

EDINBURGH CASTLE SCHEME.

[TO THE EDITOR OF "THE SCOTSMAN."] February 17, 1919.

SIR,—What we may call the hurricane season of memorials is now upon us, and presents a favourable occasion for considering the procedure with regard to them.

The first thing that is naturally done is to select an object for the memorial.

The next is to collect as much money as can possibly be done.

The third is to confide the disposition of this money to a body of worthies, usually municipal, who have but a vague idea of what to do with it.

The last and saddest phase is when the actual memorial is disclosed to the subscribers, who generally have occasion to gnash their teeth at the result, and wish that they had kept their money for the purpose of demolishing what has been erected.

And now the whole process is being repeated before our eyes, unwarned as they are by previous experience.

The last attempt was on Holyrood, which it was proposed to convert into a sort of Cockney Vatican. This was fortunately baffled; but now the depredators have found an even nobler quarry, and are laying their hands on Edinburgh Castle.

"It seems strange to ruin the greatest relic of our former wars in order to commemorate the last; but we are promised all sorts of advantages. There is to be a renovated castle, with a cathedral, a museum, and what not; why not have a winter garden, which some of our reformers wanted some years ago?"

I have no doubt the new building will have many advantages, and will form an agreeable promenade for tourists. It will, however, not be Edinburgh Castle, but a committee castle. What will it represent?

The rough old structure now existing represents nothing less than the history of Scotland. The committee castle will represent the taste of the committee, whatever that may be. Is there no one to save us, as we are apparently not able to save ourselves? Will not one of our countrymen from the Dominions raise a protest against this most wanton, insane proposal?

ROSEBURY.

THE SCOTSMAN

EDINBURGH, FRIDAY, February 21, 1919.

AN OLD EDINBURGH MANSION AND ITS MEMORIES.—At a meeting of the Old Edinburgh Club, held in Dowell's Rooms last night, Mr. W. Forbes Gray, F.S.A. Scot., lectured on "Gourlay's House and its Memories." The mansion, whose site is now covered by Melbourne Place, was demolished some eighty years ago to make way for George IV. Bridge. One of the most remarkable buildings of Old Edinburgh, being conspicuous alike on architectural and historical grounds, it was erected in 1569 by Robert Gourlay, a merchant burgess of Edinburgh, who was also Collector of Customs, Messenger-at-Arms at Holyrood, and "servant" to the second Duke of Châtellerauld, afterwards third Earl of Arran. At one time a private residence, then a State prison, then a Royal Palace, the scene of some of the most thrilling episodes in Scottish history, and a resort of statesmen, ambassadors, soldiers, ecclesiastics, lawyers—the national significance of Gourlay's House was apparent. The mansion sheltered the doomed Regent Morton, and in it the pathetic interview with the ministers of Edinburgh took place. In 1593-94, when the peace of his realm was threatened, James VI. retired to Gourlay's House as affording greater protection than Holyrood. Here, too, resided in later times Sir George Lockhart of Carnwath, Lord President of the Court of Session, who, while returning to his house after attending service in St. Giles's Church on Easter Day 1689, was assassinated by John Chiesley of Dalry. The lecture was illustrated by lantern slides. Mr. Wm. Cowan, one of the vice-presidents, presided.

Glasgow Herald 21/2/1919

AN OLD EDINBURGH MANSION

At a meeting of the Old Edinburgh Club in Dowell's Rooms last night Mr. W. Forbes Gray lectured on "Gourlay's House and its Memories." The mansion, whose site is now covered by Melbourne Place, was demolished about eighty years ago to make way for George IV. Bridge. One of the most remarkable buildings of Old Edinburgh, being conspicuous alike on architectural and historical grounds, it was erected in 1569 by Robert Gourlay, a merchant burgess of Edinburgh. At one time a private residence, then a State prison, then a Royal palace, the scene of some of the most thrilling episodes in Scottish history, and a resort of statesmen, ambassadors, soldiers, ecclesiastics, lawyers—the national significance of Gourlay's House was apparent.

Scotsman Satdy. Feb. 22nd 1919.

Letters to the Editor.

EDINBURGH CASTLE WAR MEMORIAL.

Dean Park House,

Edinburgh, February 20, 1919.

SIR,—Lord Rosebery, in the trenchant and forcible style of which he is a master, has exactly expressed what a large number of the citizens of Edinburgh have for some time secretly felt. In addition to the objections which he states, may I point out that an "undenominational church or cathedral" which would be truly national is unthinkable in the existing state of religious opinion? To Presbyterians like myself a building is only sacred because of the uses to which it is applied. To those who hold different convictions a building, however ecclesiastical in character, would remain secular unless consecrated by a bishop of the community to which they belong. Even if all Scotland were Presbyterian, there are no sacred uses to which a new cathedral could be applied which are not already served by the historic Church of St. Giles. No doubt the proposed building could be used to record the names of all Scotsmen who have fallen in the war, but it would then be more fitly described as a mausoleum. Surely a war memorial would be incomplete from which the note of victory would of necessity be excluded.

The scheme by which Mr. Washington Browne has proposed to utilise the unfinished national monument on the Calton Hill would serve both purposes. It provides ample space to record the names of all members of Scottish regiments and of naval units who have given their lives in this struggle, and at the same time furnishes the opportunity by means of symbolic sculptural groups of perpetuating the memory of the great victory which our dead warriors enabled us to achieve. The widest publicity ought to be given to his plans, for I feel sure that they would commend themselves to many as much as they did to myself. Other suggestions might be invited, for the best way of stimulating public liberality is to put before intending subscribers concrete proposals as to how their money would be spent.

May I add that a war museum on the Castle Rock on the site of the existing barracks—always an eyesore—would, I believe, command very general assent, but this by itself would not give adequate expression to public sentiment.—I am, &c.

EDW. T. SALVERBY.

Quair House, Galashiels, February 20, 1919.

SIR,—The idea of transforming the romantic Castle of Edinburgh into a museum and memorial for present-day events is too ludicrous to imagine. I had thought that the promoters of the scheme, when they had time to reconsider it, their mad thought might have blown by.

The names and the importance of the individuals associated with it, however, have become a menace so serious that it is well Lord Rosebery has spoken out, because the voice of the ordinary citizen is of no account against such a formidable body. His Lordship's protest will come as a great relief to the majority of Scotsmen.

The dearest reasons actuating every lover of Scottish history and the great traditions which centre themselves in this grand fabric should surely save us from the mad impropriety of tampering with this memorial of the past. After all, what mandate or sanction, may we ask, have this Committee obtained from the Scottish people for violating its sacred amenity?—I am, &c.

GEORGE HOPE TAIT.

Galashiels, February 21, 1919.

SIR,—The general public is deeply indebted to Lord Rosebery for his kindly intervention in the matter of the war memorial for Edinburgh. The honourable gentleman has interposed more than once, indeed, to save Edinburgh from vandalism. What matters it that the Castle of Edinburgh escaped destruction by the bombs of the Hun if it is to be wilfully defaced by the hands of a vandal improvement committee? Would not a more fitting memorial to our soldiers be the restoration of Edinburgh Castle to its old-time dignity by the removal of the hideous modern building so out of keeping with the fine old ruin? Will not the people of Edinburgh themselves rise up and forbid the further desecration of their ancient and historic possession?—I am, &c.

H. C. W.

February 22, 1919.
 Sir.—Lord Rosebery rarely fails to touch the public pulse. Any proposal he puts forth for the common weal is invariably so apt and practical that one turns to the noble Earl's latest protest with something like consternation. Vandalism indeed! Who in his right senses would raise a finger to despoil the majestic Castle, which is at once the pride of Edinburgh and the glory of Scotland?

But has his Lordship, when he has been wheeling into Princes Street, never observed that the pile of tenement-cum-barracks, build- ing up that utterly disfigures the prospect from the north-west?

These buildings are so overwhelmingly ugly, so colossal, and so mean that they serve to foreshorten the perspective, to belittle the great rock itself, and to obliterate the Castle proper; in fact, they dwarf everything but their own hideousness.

It is this monstrosity (useful, doubtless, in its day) that architects and citizens of discriminating taste desire to have removed, and even if the memorial to the great fallen takes no other form than this house-breaking job, my pitance will be gladly forthcoming. We shall have demolished an ugly eyesore, and exposed to view a thing of beauty and a joy for ever.—I am, &c.
 J. R. T.

Scotsman Feb. 24 1919

EDINBURGH CASTLE WAR MEMORIAL.

THE DUKE OF ATHOLL'S REPLY TO LORD ROSEBERY.

[TO THE EDITOR OF "THE SCOTSMAN,"]
 LONDON, February 22, 1919.

SIR.—Some correspondence has lately appeared in the Press regarding the suggestion that Edinburgh Castle might be adapted for the purposes of a Scottish National War Memorial. In view of the fact that I am Chairman of an Official Committee that has to report on the matter, but which is in no sense Executive, I felt it was undesirable to reply, as the finding of the Committee will shortly be in the hands of the Secretary for Scotland.

Most of the recent correspondence appears to have been due to a misapprehension as to the scope of the scheme.

In consequence, however, of Lord Rosebery's recent hurricane denunciation in the Press, I feel it necessary to reply, but can only do so partially, as I do not desire to forestall the report. His Lordship's memory seems short. He was the first man in Scotland whom I approached, early in the year 1917, when I found it was proposed to make a National Memorial in Hyde Park, London, which was to include the National Memorial to Scottish soldiers. This was a leak I could not swallow. I begged him to assist me to raise a Scottish Memorial in Scotland, and suggested Edinburgh Castle as a suitable site. Lord Rosebery wrote me on the 11th of August 1917 that he felt that at his age he was past taking an active part in such a scheme, but stated that "the restoration of Edinburgh Castle was eminently desirable, and would make an excellent war memorial for Scotland," and added in a postscript—"I am prepossessed in favour of your plan." Further, he stated that "the only National Memorial that we should have of this war would be the National Debt." It seems to me unfortunate that Lord Rosebery did not communicate with me before writing to the Press, and did not find out what the terms of the report of the Committee were likely to be. Had he done so I feel sure his communication would have been of a different nature.

The facts are as follows:—

There is no suggestion of ruining the greatest relic of our former wars. There is no proposal to have "a renovated Castle, a cathedral, and new building for the museum," or even "the winter garden" which he

suggests. There is no suggestion of having new buildings for "an agreeable promenade," nor even the "Committee Castle" which he foresees. The last thing we wish to see touched is "the rough old structure" which represents the history of Scotland. In view of the fact that the Castle has shortly, for reasons of health, to be evacuated by troops in favour of Redford Barracks, it is obvious that it would only be used by the military as an ordnance store or an R.E. depot. Our Scottish regiments have no home for their relics. They have a great history. We want to see the inside of the buildings at present occupied by troops adapted as sanctuaries for those historic treasures that every soldier holds so dear. Perhaps each regiment could have its own room looked after by one of its own men. Instead of these relics being hidden away in officers' messes and in the homes of retired officers, we hope to house them properly and in such a way that they shall always be open to public view.

This has been the cry of our Scottish regiments for many years past.

The opportunity seems to be a golden one, and the inside accommodation of the Castle could be put to no nobler use. Each Scottish regiment has through its commanding officer eagerly welcomed the scheme. It has the support of Sir Douglas Haig, of every Scottish officer that I have met. The Navy, the Air Force equally support the idea. Further, we hope that in time space may be found for a still greater historical collection. The only buildings that we desire to see swept away are the unsightly cookhouses, latrines, and other filthy eyesores put up at various times by the Royal Engineers for the sanitation of the troops.

Are these the historical relics that Lord Rosebery desires to retain? It might be possible to improve the facade of the big barrack block and bring it more into harmony with the rest of the Castle. The existing barrack rooms, at present unfit for habitation, can be altered internally, and adapted to the purposes of a museum. Does Lord Rosebery regard this as bringing ruin on our noblest and greatest historic relic?

And what of the cathedral? Some have suggested that if funds admit it may be possible to re-erect a chapel on the site where once stood the Castle church built by David I., and now occupied by a barrack. It was destroyed by vandals in the past, and, if I remember rightly, the barracks were erected about the year 1868.

All these things, however, must depend on the money available and the advice of a competent architect. Such a chapel would certainly form a worthy shrine erected to the memory of those Scotsmen and Scotswomen in all the King's services who have given up their lives in the great fight by land, by air, and by sea. I have been too long a soldier and have seen too many of these lads answer their last roll-call to believe that Scotland forgets, and I cannot agree with Lord Rosebery that our only memorial to our bravest and dearest shall be the National Debt.

The great Castle of Edinburgh is national property. The Government is ready to hand it over for these purposes under proper safeguards, and I can think of no place more suitable and less local. But the thing cannot be rushed. Ere long, I trust, the report will be made public, and the public can judge for themselves. It can only go forward as a scheme if they subscribe, and that is their safeguard.

Surely it is fairer to withhold criticism until then. Not a hand can be put on the Castle without the sanction of His Majesty's Office of Works and without the approval of the expert Committee which has charge of the ancient monuments of Scotland. When the scheme is launched let us have criticism, and plenty of it. But let it be informed; then it

will be useful. But save us from petty wrangling over our National Memorial. Like Lord Rosebery, we soldiers will also call to the Dominions for help. But Scotmen overseas will hearken to our cry.
 ATHOLL.

Scotsman 24 Feb 1919

EDINBURGH CASTLE WAR MEMORIAL.

February 22, 1919.
 SIR.—There appears to be reason for asking for some explanation of what is meant by the proposal to "make Edinburgh Castle a memorial of the European War." A proposal to erect certain seemly buildings in place of some unseemly modern ones, and to associate these new buildings with the European War, is an intelligible proposal upon which there is room for reasonable differences of opinion. But a proposal to make Edinburgh Castle as a whole—i.e., the rock and all the buildings thereon—"a memorial of the European War" seems as preposterous as would be a proposal to make Holyrood a memorial of Trafalgar or Iona a memorial of the Disruption.—I am, &c.
 CHRISTOPHER N. JOHNSTON (SANDE.)

Edinburgh, February 22, 1919.
 SIR.—Now that the garrison has been relieved, and our ancient Castle saved from desecration and ruin, through the intervention of the valiant Commander-in-Chief of the amenity and welfare of the city he loves so well, and which Lord Rosebery seems to have accomplished single-handed, a site should now be fixed upon for the National War Memorial. That site exists.

When, through some unfortunate error of judgment, the Caledonian Railway directors were permitted to erect that hideous structure at the west end of Princes Street, everyone was disappointed with its appearance when finished, and it has ever since been felt that this huge blot on the fair landscape should be obliterated. It is a hotel, and not a railway station. The main entrance to the railway station might as well be from Lothian Road opposite Castle Terrace, as one has at present to walk almost that distance from Princes Street before actually reaching the platforms where the trains are drawn up and the rails end.

Now, by agreement with the Caledonian Railway Company, these objectionable buildings could be covered up, or used as part of the foundations for a colosseum War Memorial, towering above the highest church spires, to balance with the Nelson Monument at the other end of the picture.

It is not for me to suggest its shape or design, and the possibilities of combining many ideas. Let that be thrown open for competition among the artists, architects, and engineers of the world. Surely, if such a noble edifice as the exquisite Scott Monument could be erected in honour of one man, the people would readily subscribe sufficient funds for the erection of an unparalleled majestic National Memorial on this commanding site, of such ample proportions and grandeur as to worthily and appropriately commemorate not only the thousands who have paid the supreme sacrifice, but also to stand forth and be looked up to for all time as a symbol for the greatest victory in history, in which Scotland has played such an important part.—I am, &c.

J. A. TREVELIAN STERROCK.
 4 West Stanhope Place, Edinburgh,
 February 22, 1919.

SIR.—The interesting letter from Lord Rosebery on the above subject ought to clear the way for further consideration of this, to all true Scots people, most important subject. Will you give me a portion of your space to make known what I think will be a scheme or plan worthy of adoption?

In the first place, I would suggest that we have come to a point in the history of our country which is worthy of being celebrated in a way that deals not only with the close of this great war, in which our people have distinguished themselves—men and women alike—among the foremost; but with the deeds of Scottish folk from the dawn of our history in the first century to the present time. For a country which has been one of the most illustrious defenders of civil and religious liberty of which there is a record. Let us then not forget this glorious record of our country; and in erecting or establishing a memorial to our people who have suffered and who have fallen in the late awful war, let us remember those who have suffered for Scotland in the historic past, and associate them with any memorial that may be carried out at the present time.

over

In the first place, then, where shall we have this National Memorial? There can be only one answer to that. In Edinburgh, our proud and beautiful capital. That seems to be agreed. But where and how? There is an eminence and an area that seems by good fortune to have been reserved for such a grand national purpose as is now before us, and that is Corstorphine Hill, and the slope of it lying to the westward. There we have a crest, rising to 500 feet, commanding one of the finest views in Scotland, and with gently sloping ground to the westward which is almost still open land, and therefore, if the nation requires it for a national object, may presumably be acquired at a reasonable price.

I propose, then, that a National Committee of leading Scotsmen should be formed for the purpose of securing the open land in question as the area or site of a National Memorial Park. Lord Rosebery would be the ideal President of such a Committee or Commission for the purpose of obtaining funds for its purchase. The Corporation of Edinburgh might well be asked to head the list with £10,000 at least, as it would secure for the city a comparatively open area or lung on the west for all time.

The land proposed to be thus acquired, extending to at least two or three hundred acres, more or less, I have suggested would be a comparatively open area. I have made this reservation with a purpose. And that is that it should be surveyed and suitably laid out as a military park for the erection of cottages of various kinds to be used as the homes of the surviving pensioners or veterans belonging to the various battalions of the Scottish Army, Regular, Territorial, or extra Territorial, who have been embodied during the late war. Of those, there are, taking cavalry first, the Scots Greys and the 7th Hussars, Sir Douglas Haig's regiment. Then the Scots Guards, Royal Scots, Royal Scots Fusiliers, the King's Own Scottish Borderers, the Cameronians or Scottish Rifles, the Black Watch, Highland Light Infantry, Seaforth Highlanders, Cameron Highlanders, Gordon Highlanders, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, and, finally, the Scottish Horse or Lovat Scouts. Let the proposed military park when acquired be duly surveyed and a military committee of the various regiments above noted appointed, with power to arrange that certain avenues allotted to each on which should be erected cottages of various kinds with gardens. These avenues should have a wide avenue in the centre leading up from the west to the crest of Corstorphine Hill on the east, where there should be erected a grand memorial hall with a lofty dome, that would be a superb crown to the city on the west. Of course, a building of this character to be a suitable one, and one to contain memorials of our history from early times to the present time would be a costly one, and could only be carried out by a Scottish Parliament giving an annual grant of £50,000 a year over a series of years till its completion in a manner worthy of our unique history. But if the Scottish people take this historic duty on their shoulders and resolve to carry it through, I think it would be done, though at first it might be looked on as a mere "counsel of perfection." It only requires a great living Scotsman like Lord Rosebery to lend his aid and support as president of a Committee for the purpose of carrying out the objects here outlined, and I believe our people at home and abroad would support it worthily and see to its completion.—I am, &c.

T. D. WANLIES.

Tuesday 25th Feb 1919 (Scotsman)

Letters to the Editor.

NATIONAL WAR MEMORIAL.

14 Frederick Street, Edinburgh,
February 24, 1919.

SIR.—Since the publication of my former letter in your issue of the 20th ult., I have had innumerable letters and calls from many young architects in khaki, not yet demobilised, asking when the inception of the above memorial took place, and the nature of same, and beyond telling them that it was evolved when they were in the fighting line, and that the project was "something" at the Castle, I was unable to enlighten them further.

The Duke of Atholl in your issue of to-day gives an indication of what the committee propose, which does not commend itself to the man in the street, for the following reasons.

A national memorial should be vital and expressive of the spirit of the age in which we live, and worthy of the sacrifices made.

Vitality in architecture is something more than archaeological scene painting or the production of modern sham antiques, and the architect wanted is one whose face is towards the light of the new era, the country having no further use for men who can only fumble in the rubbish heaps of the past.

Two of the greatest men of their day were Robt. Elmes and Alexander Thomson, of Glasgow (known as "Greek" Thomson). The former was the architect of St George's Hall, Liverpool, acknowledged to be the finest example of the Greek revival. It was the work of a young man, 25 years of age, and the result of an open competition.

This masterpiece was the brilliant conception of one in no way remarkable as a scholar or archaeologist, who had not even crossed the Channel, and never to the end of his life—which was, unfortunately, too short, young Elmes died at 32 years of age—set eyes on a Greek example or any of the great secular works of the Roman Empire, by which his work was so splendidly inspired.

From this very fact St George's Hall is no slavish copy, but a treatment of the revised Greek style, very much as the Italians used their studies of the Roman remains.

The other prophet in advance of his time was Alexander Thomson, of Glasgow, who held that the ideal of the upholsterer's shop is not the ideal of architecture, and the lesson he taught his contemporaries is not less necessary now than it was fifty years ago.

The day of the privileged class is gone.

Let a preliminary competition take place for ideas, which, after all, are the architect's stock-in-trade; let the assessors be the competitors themselves, with no power of voting for their own design, and I venture to think the result will be a satisfactory one, and different from a committee of laymen, however influential.

Why should young architects who have fought for freedom that we may live not have that chance? If there is youthful talent in the British Dominions—and of that there is no shadow of doubt—why suppress it?

If there is a genius like Elmes here or elsewhere, why should he not have a chance to stand forth?

If the influential committee think otherwise, architecture can no longer be reckoned a fine art, but will rank as butchery engaged in contracting for meat to a workhouse by a few select ones.—I am, &c.

JAMES B. DICK, F.R.I.B.A., A.R.S.A.

EDINBURGH CASTLE WAR MEMORIAL.

Edinburgh, February 24, 1919.

SIR.—Many of your correspondents write as if the Castle were sacrosanct, and to meddle with it in any way an act of vandalism and sacrilege. In saying this they are closing their minds to a sense of the incongruous, and blinding their eyes to a sense of the beautiful. The present hideous barrack-room buildings are a part of the Castle; you cannot look at the one without seeing the other, nor think of the one without all its glamour of romance, all its wealth of traditions, all its natural grace and grandeur, without bemoaning its association with buildings akin to slums. These buildings should be swept away, and in their place there is room for some noble and graceful national monument rich in architectural beauty. The Castle would infinitely gain by a change of this kind, and after all there is no finer or more fitting place in Scotland for enshrining the memory of the fallen. It is the very centre of the capital of Scotland. Our citizens regard it with deep patriotic pride; it is the first place our visitors turn to, and when men the world over think of Edinburgh the vision of the Castle—ancient, rugged, grand—comes first in their thoughts.—I am, &c.

J. CRICHTON.

February 20, 1919.

SIR.—Having been released from the R.A.F., I return to find the citizens of Edinburgh eagerly interested as ever in the beauty of our ancient Scots capital. Lord Rosebery's opportune letter compels careful scrutiny of any war memorial scheme which ventures upon the Castle Rock. It might not be impossible to erect upon the site of the ugly barrack building a beautiful memorial armoury of 1914-1918 weapons and war appliances, thus linking with our ancient past this recent and most heroic of all periods of Scottish history.

But this letter seeks to offer only two very minor suggestions to those who may design such a building. There is a widespread desire to record in any war memorial the names of those citizens who gave their lives for us. The first suggestion is that lists of names should not be arranged in order of rank. This was a war for democracy, and the record might fitly embody the comradeship which characterised all ranks in war, and is perpetuated in the silent community of sacrificial death. The second suggestion is that names should not be set out on memorial tablets, suggestive of graves rather than of victory. Whether cut in marble or in granite or burned on to coloured tiles, the names might be arranged to form a diaper, or preferably a Celtic pattern forming the only or chief interior wall decoration of the memorial building. Thus these names would not be something added to the structure, but be an integral part of it.

An alternative proposal would be a great granite Celtic cross on top of Arthur Seat, with roll of names in books of vellum in sealed cases at its base, a duplicate set being available for guarded reference in Corporation keeping, or at Advocates' Library.—I am, &c.

J. M. M. MUNRO.

February 22, 1919.

SIR.—I have read with interest the various letters on the subject of a War Memorial for Scotland. Lord Salvosen in his admirable letter says "other suggestions might be invited." I therefore take advantage of this invitation to lay before the public of Scotland a plea for making the National War Memorial take the form of a Gallery to be erected in Edinburgh for modern art.

I would suggest that this Gallery should have a central hall for sculpture, and that our sculptors be given a chance of making groups or single figures, suitable monuments commemorating great and glorious deeds done in the war by our Navy and Army. The architect in his design could leave special places for bas relief work, so suitable to memorial sculpture. There could be other part of the building I propose to use for a Gallery of Modern Art. Are the public aware that we have the foundation of an exceedingly interesting and valuable collection in our modern art pictures, all stored in cellars and lost to all those who take an interest in art? This collection is steadily increasing, between gifts and purchases of pictures. If we were to carry out this idea of a Gallery as our National War Memorial, we would be following the excellent example set us by the Canadians, who have formed a collection of war pictures, which are to find their home in a Gallery to be erected in Ottawa. It is most desirable to have a memorial of the Great War which will appeal to the people of this country and keep alive the memories of the glorious deeds done by Scottish soldiers fighting for their hearth and home.—I am, &c.

PATRICK W. ADAM, R.S.A.

Scotsman Thursday 27th Feb 1919

SCOTTISH WAR MEMORIAL.

Lamington, February 24, 1919.

SIR.—Amid the controversy raging as to the best war memorial for Edinburgh, I suggest that one improvement should be made, and that is that the North British Railway from the Mound should be enclosed westwards to the existing tunnel. Then there would be a splendid sweep of garden right up to the rock. This may be an unexciting memorial, but it would undoubtedly add to the beauty of Edinburgh, and an actual memorial to the fallen might be well carried out in conjunction with it.—I am, &c.

LAMINGTON.

Friday 29th Feb 1919 (Scotsman)

Letters to the Editor.

SCOTTISH NATIONAL WAR MEMORIAL.

University of Edinburgh, February 25, 1919.

SIR.—It will be most unfortunate if the scheme for a Scottish National War Memorial degenerates into an acrimonious discussion about sites. Some hold the Castle to be, for various reasons, unsuitable. Others, of whom I am one, regard the Castle as expressly marked out by nature, history, and associations as the ideal site for an imposing National Memorial of the kind suggested. Neither party will ever convince the other, and if the Castle scheme were carried out only half Scotland would in any case contribute. As matters stand, however, even this half of Scotland will be subscribing all it can well afford to one or other of the countless local war memorials which are being planned in every part of the country.

I am writing, therefore, to suggest whether it will not be best to recognise this widespread and enthusiastic national effort as in itself the Scottish War Memorial, and to give up the monumental chapel or similar erection as under these rapidly developing conditions not really needed. The country is in truth expressing itself as a whole, though not in any single united effort. The name of every one of the honoured dead will now be commemorated near his own home and among his kinsfolk and friends, and the spirit of Scotland may rest in the assurance that the heroism of her sons will not be forgotten. The abandonment of the monumental part of the present still undefined scheme would of course leave untouched the excellent project outlined by the Duke of Atholl for establishing in the Castle regimental memorials and museums, while there is always the Edinburgh local war memorial to be discussed and ultimately planned and placed.—I am, &c.

G. BALDWIN BROWN.

Old Edinburgh Club

40 PRINCES STREET,
EDINBURGH, 1st March, 1919.

Dear Sir,

I have the pleasure to inform you that by kind permission of Sir J. Patten MacDougall, K.C.B., Deputy Clerk Register, the Office Bearers and Council may visit the Register House on Saturday 22nd current at 2.30 p.m. Sir J. Balfour Paul, C.V.O., LL.D., and Professor R. K. Hannay have kindly consented to receive the company. Entry by the west door, - in front of the New House. Kindly let me know if you can be present.

I am,

Yours faithfully,

Hon. Secretary.

EDINBURGH CASTLE WAR MEMORIAL

11 Blackford Road, February 28, 1919.

Sir,—Perhaps you will kindly allow me the hospitality of your columns to state, as briefly as I can, the story of the Church of St Mary in the Castle, to which the Duke of Atholl makes reference in his letter to you of 22nd inst. The original church of that name was undoubtedly built by David I., when, shortly after his accession in 1124, he established in the Castle a colony of Canons Regular from Seane—not St Andrews, as is commonly believed. In 1128 these monks were removed to Holyrood; but they received from the King a Charter, now lost, granting them, among others, the Church of the Castle. There is a Charter of Confirmation, dated circa 1130, in which the Bishop of St Andrews confirmed all the grants King David had made in alma to the Church of Holyrood, including, *inter alia*, the Church of the Castle—*ecclesiam de Castello*. This gift is repeated in the great Charter by David to Holyrood, circa 1143-7. On the night of 14th March 1314, the Castle was brilliantly captured by escalade by the famous Randolph, Earl of Moray, and in terms of Bruce's policy, Moray at once proceeded to destroy all the buildings in the Castle, with the exception of the little Chapel of St Margaret, which was not interfered with. In 1335 Edward III. of England visited Edinburgh, and under his instructions an armed force of knights, &c., under Sir Thomas Roscelin, marched up to the Castle and took possession. Roscelin was succeeded by Sir John Stirling, who tells us in an indenture that, in March 1336, he had converted the "great Chapel" of the Castle into a granary. Thirty years later, when the English had been permanently ousted from the Castle, we find a notice in the Rolls of the payment of the sum of 210 "to the chaplain celebrating in the reconstructed Chapel of St Mary within the Castle." The "great Chapel" which Stirling had converted into a granary was, therefore, at this date, restored to its original sacred purposes. Down to the 17th century there were only two Churches, or Chapels, within the Castle. The Church of St Mary, therefore, must have been that destroyed by Moray and founded by David I. for his Canons Regular some time before the year 1128. In 1390 Robert III. transferred Sir Geoffrey Lytster, the chaplain of St Margaret's Chapel, to this Church of St Mary, and down to the Reformation the chaplain continued to fulfil the double duty of acting as chaplain of St Mary's Church, as well as of the Chapel of St Margaret. The Scottish Court had discovered that the Castle was a safe but somewhat inconveniently situated place of residence, and as the Chapel of St Margaret was kept solely for Royalty, the services of a special chaplain were rendered unnecessary. The names of the chaplains appear in the Register of the Privy Seal, the last appointment being that of Sir Andrew Dunsdale, described as chaplain of the Chapel of St Margaret, in 1559. He held the appointment until the month of April 1566, and we may conclude that, perhaps, he had conformed to the new religion. His successor was Jerome Bovey, "Master of His Majesty's (Darnley's) wine cellar."

The subsequent history of the Church of St Mary becomes somewhat obscure. It was certainly damaged in the great siege of 1573, and lay unrepared in the year 1595. The records for this period, showing the repairs and alterations in the Castle after the siege, have, unfortunately, to a large extent disappeared. In the middle of the 17th century St Mary's Church was converted into an armoury and magazine, and its place as the garrison church taken by a building of a circular shape erected to the east of St Margaret's Chapel. There were thus at different periods three churches within the limits of the Castle walls. In the middle of the eighteenth century St Mary's Church was converted into a barracks, and was pulled down, along with the new garrison church, during the middle of last century, in accordance with a large scheme of improvement conducted by the Royal Engineers. St Margaret's Chapel was thus left as the sole ecclesiastical building on the Castle Rock. The Crimean War intervened at this crucial point, and the stones intended for the rebuilding of the edifice lay on the north-west corner of the Esplanade until, in the sixties, they were utilised in the rebuilding, under Billings, of the present barracks forming the northern side of the Castle Square.

But, sir, in this proposal you approve apparently of what is stated in the Duke's letter, that if it be "not associated in some way with memorial purposes, the Castle will stand empty, or be used merely as a military storehouse." Why should the Castle remain empty? The Duke says that the Castle is to be evacuated for reasons of health,

but in this he seems to have been misled. It was the unhealthy condition of Piershill Barracks that led to the purchase of the estate of Redford as a cavalry barracks, at which the Scots Greys were to have maintained their depot. It was then expanded into its present form, including quarters for infantry, and, of course, it possesses much greater facilities than the Castle for drilling purposes. Hence the reason for the outcry by the military for the desertion of the Castle. None of the London barracks possess any greater facilities for drilling purposes than the Castle, and no proposal to desert the Tower would for a moment be listened to in London. If the Castle has hitherto been a healthy place of residence for our soldiers, then the Duke's plea for its desertion by the military, and, in consequence, the erection of this memorial within its walls, falls to the ground. I further submit that all patriotic Scotsmen, including his Grace the Duke of Atholl, should oppose this military proposal to desert the Castle, and practically to convert it into a modern ruin. The Castle remains almost the sole relic of the great struggle for Scottish independence that lasted for centuries. It has an attraction of its own independent of any memorial of this great war, and the Government ought to maintain within its walls at all times a full company, if not more, of Scottish soldiers, to preserve its ancient traditions. Its story as a fighting unit is unique in the history of the United Kingdom, and I maintain, with all deference to the Duke and his good intentions, that some other and more suitable place for the proposed memorial could be selected.—I am, &c.

W. MOIR BRYCE.

SIR,—It might not, after all, be so bad a thing as Lord Rosebery fears if the old Castle were saved from becoming an extinct volcano by being used in some common-sense way as the focus for the embodiment of the Scottish national feeling of admiration for their heroic dead. A "chapel," "cathedral," or "museum" is, in the first rush, a thing which is apt to take hold of the imagination; and though nobody appears to have even hinted at laying violent hands on the grand old historic pile, it is probable that Lord Rosebery's prophetic vision came to the rescue to stay an onslaught of vandalism. For that, it seems to me, the public should be grateful to Lord Rosebery. I imagine that most people (including Lord Rosebery) would naturally expect any committee following the lead of the Duke of Atholl would be free from any charge of playing fast and loose with the grand old traditions of the old Castle Rock; and I think the Duke's letter in your issue of Monday makes that clear.

Now, if you will permit me for a moment to look at the question of a proper site for a great Scottish heroic memorial to the enduring and undying memory of the fallen in the Great War of all time, I should be disposed to ask where could it more fitly be raised (provided it be fittingly done) than on the pinnacle of the great rock of Edinburgh Castle?

Permit me to suggest these points:—
1. Common sentiment has long condemned the present ugly and incongruous block of barrack buildings, and would no doubt favour anything that would rid the horizon of that vile obstruction.
2. I agree with you, in your leading article, that these buildings should be removed rather than improved or adapted for any purpose.
3. On the site a building should be erected which would be used as—and be fittingly called—"The Hall of Scottish Heroes."

4. It would necessarily be a building in keeping with the surroundings, and doing no hurt to the ancient historic traditions of the old Castle.

5. Everything in the character of "chapel," "cathedral," or "museum" should be scrupulously eliminated, and a worthy shrine erected, where the names of heroes could be read down the coming centuries as part of the great history which will some day narrate for future generations the great deeds of heroic valour of these terrible times.

I believe that no more popular place would exist than the Hall of Scottish Heroes, where multitudes to the latest generations would throng to read the names on the great rolls of honour inscribed on its walls.—I am, &c.

A. B.

EDINBURGH CASTLE AND THE TREATY OF UNION.

Inverness, March 3, 1919.

Sir,—The widespread interest taken by the Scottish people in anything pertaining to Edinburgh Castle is amply evidenced by the long array of letters at present appearing in your columns. The ancient fortress has unmistakably an alluring fascination; it attracts the duldest imagination, and the chord of patriotism responds to its slightest touch. It is the epitome of a nation's history, the symbol of centuries of bloody struggle for independence, and the honoured mark of a triumphant ending. It is, in fact and in itself, Scotland's National War Memorial in the truest and grandest form, and to displace a stone of its ancient structures is to tear a leaf from the nation's history.

True, some modern buildings of a vulgar and alien type have been raised from time to time within its walls by unsympathetic and utilitarian authorities, until popular indignation has reached the warning point, and brought a sense of duty even to the obtuse mind of a prosaic War Office. And so, at present, we have reached a stage at which all seem to agree that these modern accretions, especially the great west block, should be demolished to make way for a suitable memorial to mark the war of our day and Scotland's share in it as a continuation of our national history.

So far no harm; on the contrary, there would be the double joy of seeing the disappearance of a rampant and disfiguring eyesore, and the substitution of what we hope would arise—an architectural masterpiece worthy of the site and of its object.

But the correspondence has disclosed the seed of a sinister scheme which will assuredly ruffle Scottish temper to a dangerous degree. I refer to the astounding news of the intention of the War Office to ungarrison the Castle, to reduce it to the status of a mere showyard, a dump for stores, and a headquarters, not of the Commander-in-Chief of the Military Forces in Scotland, but of some class of semi-military caretaker.

Is it forgotten that one of the Articles of the Treaty of Union specially stipulated for the retention and upkeep for all time of the Castle of Edinburgh (and certain other Scottish fortresses) as a garrisoned place of arms?

Neither the War Office nor any other Government office has the right or the power to look upon this Article as a scrap of paper, and it is not likely that the spirit of the Scottish people would take any such action lying down.

The paltry excuse about the insanitary condition of the barracks has nothing to do with the matter. The War Office has itself to blame, for the blocks are of its own making; the situation is one of the airiest and healthiest in the Kingdom, and modern science can surely deal with the defects without necessitating the unthinkable alternative of withdrawing the garrison.

We all recognise that, as a fortress, the Castle is no longer of military value, but neither is the Tower of London; and, as Mr W. Moir Bryce remarks in his letter to you of Saturday with reference to this—"No proposal to desert the Tower would for a moment be listened to in London." The people of Edinburgh, and of Scotland, are surely no less loyal to the priceless legacy handed on to them.—I am, &c.

J. H. G.

THE SCOTSMAN

EDINBURGH, MONDAY, March 24, 1919.

OLD EDINBURGH CLUB.—On Saturday afternoon the office-bearers and counsel of the Old Edinburgh Club visited the Register House, where they were received by Sir J. Balfour Paul, C.V.O., and Professor Hannay. The party first visited the Lyon Office, a brief account of which was given by the Lyon King. A number of interesting heraldic volumes were there inspected. The company were afterwards shown over the related some facts regarding the building of the Register House, and exhibited several plans of the structure.

THE SCOTSMAN

EDINBURGH, SATURDAY, April 5, 1919.

UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH. HONORARY DEGREES.

The Senatus Academicus of the University of Edinburgh have offered honorary degrees as follows:—

HONORARY DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF DIVINITY.

Sir ROBERT A. FALCONER, K.C., M.G., President of the University of Toronto.
Rev. JOHN LAMOND, B.D., Greenside Parish, Edinburgh.
Rev. ALEXANDER LEE, M.A., formerly Secretary, Highland Committee, U.F. Church.
Rev. J. D. MCCULLOCH, Principal of the Free Church College, Edinburgh.
Rev. Professor RONALD G. MACINTYRE, M.A., St Andrew's College, Sydney, Australia.
Rev. A. M. MACLEAN, B.D., C.M.G., The Abbey, Paisley.
Rev. J. HARRY MILLER, M.A., Warden of New College Settlement, Edinburgh.
Rev. ALEXANDER RITCHIE, B.D., minister-emeritus of Dunblane.
Rev. J. ROSS STEVENSON, D.D., President of Princeton Theological Seminary, U.S.A.
Rev. Canon B. HILLMAN STREETER, Queen's College, Oxford.
The Very Rev. JOHN SKINNER WILSON, M.A., formerly Dean of the Edinburgh Diocese of the Scottish Episcopal Church.
The Senatus had also resolved to offer the degree of Doctor of Divinity to Monsieur le Pasteur J. Pénier, minister of the Church of the Holy Spirit, Paris, and President of the Permanent Commission of the Reformed Evangelical Church of France, when the announcement of his death was received.

HONORARY DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF LAWS.

(Names previously intimated:—The Hon. Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America; Admiral Sir David Beatty, G.C.B., Lord Rector of the University of Edinburgh; Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, K.T.)
Cdr. ERNEST ASHFORD, C.B., headmaster, Royal Naval College, Dartford.
W. MOTA BRYCE, Edinburgh.
Rev. ANDREW CAMERON, Chancellor of Otago University, New Zealand.
GERARD LAKE COLE, K.C., Sheriff of the Lothians.
JAMES CURRIE, Chairman of the Edinburgh Chamber of Commerce.
ALEXANDER DARLING, Master of the Merchant Company.
Emeritus Professor Sir THOMAS RICHARD FRASER, F.R.S., Edinburgh.
ALFRED HARRIS, St John's College, Cambridge.
JOHN HARRISON, Edinburgh.
The Right Hon. Lord LEVENHULME.
W. D. M'KAY, R.S.A., Edinburgh.
Sir WILLIAM S. MCCORMICK, Secretary of the Carnegie Trust.
The Hon. Sir THOMAS MACKENZIE, High Commissioner for New Zealand.
The Right Hon. Sir JOHN LORNE MACLEOD, Lord Provost of Edinburgh.
Major-General Sir W. G. MACPHERSON, K.C.M.G., His Eminence Cardinal MENIER, Archbishop of Malines.
Professor RUTHERFORD MORISON, F.R.C.S., Durham University.
The Right Hon. ROBERT MUNRO, K.C., M.P., Secretary for Scotland.
CHARLES DAVID MURRAY, K.C., C.M.G., Dean of the Faculty of Advocates.
Professor DIARMID NOEL PATON, F.R.S., Glasgow.
Rev. Emeritus Professor PATRICK, D.D., Edinburgh.
Brig-Gen. ARTHUR EDWARD ROSS, C.B., Director of Canadian Medical Service, France.
Emeritus Professor SUNTSEV, LL.D., Edinburgh.
Professor ALEXANDER SMITH, Columbia University, New Zealand.
JAMES WALKER, C.A., Edinburgh.
Sir ROBERT PATRICK WRIGHT, Chairman, Board of Agriculture for Scotland.
The Hon. Mr Justice YOUNGER, Judge of the High Court, London.

THE SCOTSMAN

EDINBURGH, WEDNESDAY, April 9, 1919.

ANCIENT MAPS OF EDINBURGH.—A collection of maps of Edinburgh of exceptional interest is at present on view in the rooms of the Royal Scottish Geographical Society in the Synod Hall. It includes practically all the maps of Edinburgh that have ever been made. The earliest authentic picture plan of Edinburgh included in the collection is what is believed to be a description of an attack on Edinburgh by English troops in 1544. There is a plan showing the scene of the murder of Darnley at Kirk o' Field, dating about 1567, in which the position of the body and the appearance of the spot after the explosion are realistically shown. A view-plan of Edinburgh from the South side, showing the city and its walls, was issued in a volume by a Dutch publisher about 1575. The first map of Edinburgh in the modern style was published in 1743, the original copper plate of which is still extant. A monster plan brought out by Kirkwood in 1817 is one of the finest surveys of the city ever made. In 1819 Kirkwood produced a miniature picture map of the New Town, giving the appearance of every building with great fidelity.



ADMISSION CARD

Exhibition of Maps and Plans of Edinburgh from the Earliest Times

Royal Scottish Geographical Society's Rooms

SYNOD HALL, CASTLE TERRACE, EDINBURGH

Commencing MONDAY, 7th APRIL, at 4.30 p.m.

Week Days, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. (Saturday, 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.)

Friday Evening, 6 to 9 p.m.

The Exhibition will comprise an almost Complete Set of Plans of Edinburgh, showing the gradual expansion of the City. The earliest authentic exhibit is a Picture-Plan of Edinburgh of 1544.

Your presence at the Opening of the Exhibition of Old Maps of Edinburgh on Monday, 7th April, at 4.30 p.m., will be appreciated by the Council.

TEA WILL BE SERVED AT 4 P.M.

R.S.G.S.

Old Edinburgh Club.

Saturday, 17th May 1919.

By kind permission of the Trustees of the late Mr. DAVID SIMSON, the Members will visit

BONALY TOWER

Leader: Councillor JOHN HARRISON, C.B.E.

From Colinton to Bonaly about 1½ miles.

Train from Princes Street to Colinton at 2.10 P.M.

LEWIS A. MACRITCHIE,
Hon. Secretary.

40 PRINCES STREET,
EDINBURGH, 10th May 1919.

THE SCOTSMAN

EDINBURGH, TUESDAY, May 20, 1919.

OLD EDINBURGH CLUB AND VANDALISM.

The members of the Old Edinburgh Club met at Bonaly Tower, when there was a large attendance. Mr W. Forbes Gray, F.R.S.E., acted as leader, in the absence of Councillor Harrison, C.B.E. Mr Gray sketched the history of the mansion, which the New Statistical Account describes as the "lion of the (Colinton) parish." The associations of Bonaly centre mainly in Lord Cockburn, who built the Tower (completed 1839), and lived there continuously till his death in 1854. Cockburn also improved, extended, and embellished the grounds. From 1874 to 1880 Bonaly was the residence of William Ballantyne Hodgson, a distinguished educational reformer and the first Professor of Political and Mercantile Law in the Edinburgh University. The company were conducted over the grounds and shown, among other interesting relics, two life-size figures of King Robert the Bruce and the Good Sir James Douglas, which are said to have adorned Linlithgow Palace. Thereafter the mansion was inspected.

In moving a vote of thanks to the leader, Dr W. B. Blaikie said he felt that the Club would be inspired by the memory of what Cockburn had done to guard the beauty of the Scottish capital. He impressed upon the members the necessity of doing everything in their power not only to preserve the amenity of Edinburgh, but also to resist to the uttermost any attempt to destroy its historic buildings. He felt assured that the city's interests were safe in the hands of the present Lord Provost and the Town Council. Dr Blaikie reminded the company of a speech made by Lord Rosebery ten years ago in which he declared that since 1860 two-thirds of the ancient buildings in the Old Town had been demolished. Continuing, Dr Blaikie said that to provide homes for the people was laudable, but the utmost care ought to be exercised lest acts of vandalism were committed which would be irretrievable. The beauty and antiquities of Edinburgh were invaluable assets even from a utilitarian standpoint.

Old Edinburgh Club.

Saturday, 21st June 1919.

By permission of C. E. GREEN, Esq., F.R.S.E., who has kindly expressed his willingness to act as Guide, the Members will visit

GRACE MOUNT and ST. CATHERINE'S WELL.

Route proposed entails some four miles of walking.

Party will please meet at Liberton Car Terminus at 2.30 P.M.

LEWIS A. MACRITCHIE,
Hon. Secretary.

49 PRINCES STREET,
EDINBURGH, 13th June 1919.

Edinburgh Evening Dispatch.

EDINBURGH, SATURDAY, August 2, 1919.

THE LATE MR MOIR BRYCE, LL.D.

A large circle of friends will learn with regret of the death of Mr William Moir Bryce, LL.D., which took place at his residence, Dunedin, Blackford Road, Edinburgh, last night.

Mr Bryce had not been in good health for the past six months, and on July 10 he was unable to attend the laudation ceremony at Edinburgh University, when he was due to receive the honorary degree of LL.D. On that day he underwent a small operation, from the effects of which he never recovered.

Dr Moir Bryce, who was 77 years of age, was an Edinburgh man. He lived in the city all his life, and no man could have taken a greater interest in the story of Scotland's capital. His hobby was historical research. As a member of the firm of Millar & Bryce, searchers of records, of which at the time of his death he was senior partner, his business lay along somewhat similar lines, and he was able to combine the one with the other with such excellent results that few men knew as much about Edinburgh and Scotland as Dr Bryce, and probably nobody knew more.

It might well be said that he knew every stick and stone of Old Edinburgh; his many books on the subject testify to the extent of his knowledge. He wrote a book on Holyrood Palace, and was also the owner of the Holyrood Ordinal or Service-Book, which he had the pleasure of exhibiting to Their Majesties the King and Queen on the occasion of their visit to Holyrood in 1914.

His interest was specially centred in Edinburgh Castle, and it will be remembered that five or six years ago he was the discoverer, along with Dr Ross, of David's Tower.

To enumerate the many writings of Dr Moir Bryce would be to cover practically the whole field of historical research in so far as it applied to Scotland in general and Edinburgh in particular. His works on the Black Friars and the Grey Friars are particularly worth mentioning, but his latest work was looked forward to with more than usual interest. It is entitled "The Burgh Moir of Edinburgh," and will be issued to the members of the Old Edinburgh Club in the course of the present month.

Dr Moir Bryce had, indeed, just received an advance copy of this, his last work. The interest taken in its publication lay in the knowledge that he had dealt with the story of the Warrender estates, which have recently attracted a good deal of public attention.

Dr Moir Bryce was chairman of the Old Edinburgh Club for a number of years, and was a regular contributor to the Club's annual book.

To the legal profession he was known as a skilful "searcher" of the registers and an active reformer in this complicated branch of our system of land rights. He was a member of Old Greyfriars' Church, and was an elder at the time of his death. Much sympathy will be felt with his widow and daughter, who survive him.

The Evening News

EDINBURGH, AUGUST 2, 1919.

DEATH OF DR MOIR BRYCE.

In legal and literary circles in Scotland keen regret will be experienced at the news of the death of Dr W. Moir Bryce, which took place at Edinburgh last night following upon an illness of some duration.

The state of his health prevented Mr Bryce from attending the Edinburgh Graduation Ceremony last month, when he received in absentia the honorary degree of LL.D. A partner of Messrs Millar & Bryce, searchers of records, the deceased spent his life in historical research, and was regarded as an authority on all matters relating to the antiquities of Edinburgh. Dr Bryce was chairman of the Old Edinburgh Club. He was a generous donor to the nation of valuable historical relics, which included the old Holyrood Service Book (Orindale). His contributions to antiquarian and historical literature were varied and important. Dr Moir Bryce, who was 77 years of age, is survived by a widow and daughter.

THE SCOTSMAN

EDINBURGH, MONDAY, August 4, 1919.

THE LATE MR MOIR BRYCE, LL.D.

Dr WILLIAM MOIR BRYCE, who died at his residence, Denedin, Blackford Road, Edinburgh, on Friday night, was widely known amongst the legal profession of Scotland as the senior partner of the firm of Millar & Bryce, Searchers of Records, and outside professional circles as a student and investigator of Scottish history, especially in its relation to Edinburgh. Only a week or two ago the University of Edinburgh conferred the honorary degree of LL.D. upon Mr Bryce, but he was unable to attend the Laureation ceremony, and the degree was conferred in absentia. He had been in failing health for six months, and recently underwent a slight operation, from the effects of which he failed to rally. Dr Bryce was 77 years of age, and spent the whole of his life in the city. His professional occupation harmonised in a singularly happy manner with his natural bent. He was the author of a number of books on Edinburgh, including one on Holyrood Palace. One of his treasured possessions was the "Holyrood Ordinal," or Service Book, which he had the privilege of exhibiting to the King and Queen on their visit to Holyrood in 1914, and which afterwards he handed over as a gift to the nation. He was one of the discoverers of David's Tower in Edinburgh Castle in the period 1812-13, being associated in the investigation which led to its discovery with Professor Baldwin Brown, Dr Ross, and Mr Oldrieve. The old tower played a conspicuous part in the cause of Scottish independence, and there was a certain amount of mystery attending its disappearance without record of any kind. Dr Bryce and his fellow-investigators discovered that the lower portion of the tower had been built over on the erection of the Half-moon Battery, and on digging down they penetrated to the chamber at the base, with its doorway, discovering among the debris a number of cannon balls and numerous interesting relics of a former age of Scotland. He was an indefatigable, patient, and thorough-going worker in his chosen field of Scottish history and archaeology, and most generous with help and counsel to fellow-students and labourers on the same ground. He was the author of important works on the Black Friars and the Grey Friars of Scotland, and an important publication, "The Burgh Muir of Edinburgh," was in the course of completion at the time of his death, and is to be issued about the beginning of October to the members of the Old Edinburgh Club, to the volumes of whose proceedings some of his best work was contributed. Mr Bryce was Chairman of the Old Edinburgh Club for several years. He took a foremost interest in proposals for the reform of the complicated system of heritable title in Scotland. He was an elder in Old Greyfriars' Church. A widow and daughter survive him.

Edinburgh Evening Dispatch.

EDINBURGH, MONDAY, August 4, 1919.



The Late Mr W. Moir Bryce, LL.D.

THE SCOTSMAN

EDINBURGH, SATURDAY, August 2, 1919.

"THE HONOURS OF SCOTLAND."

GIFT OF VALUABLE DOCUMENTS TO THE NATION BY LORD GLENCONNER.

There is no more brilliant or romantic episode in Scottish history than the preservation by three daring Scotswomen, Mrs Katherine Drummond, wife of a parish minister; Mrs Elizabeth Ogilvy, a proprietor's wife; and Mrs Christian Grainger, wife of another parish minister, of the "Honours of Scotland," now exhibited in the Crown Room in the Castle of Edinburgh, which, as everybody knows, consist of the Crown, the Sceptre, and the magnificent Sword of State, scabbard and belt, presented by Pope Julius II. to James IV. in 1507, six years before Flodden. These all date long before the Restoration of Charles II.; the Crown may include the gold circlet worn by Robert the Bruce. By contrast, no part of the English Regalia in the Tower of London is certainly prior to 1660. It used to be thought that the Anointing Spoon, included among the English Honours, was earlier. But that is at least doubtful.

It was, of course, in the Cromwellian period that the Scottish Regalia was in extreme peril. The English Regalia had been broken up, the gold melted, and the jewels dispersed; and the Cromwellian leaders decreed the same fate for the Honours of Scotland. When Edinburgh Castle ceased to be a safe refuge, the Regalia, after being used at Charles II.'s coronation, on 1st January 1651, was conveyed through the Cromwellian lines by Mrs Katherine Drummond, wife of the Rev. David Drummond, minister of the parish of Moneydie, in Perthshire, to Dunnottar Castle, Kincardineshire, in sacks of wool, which she, attired as an ordinary countrywoman, professed to be desirous of selling. Dunnottar Castle belonged to the Earl Marischal, and George Ogilvy, proprietor of Barras, in the neighbourhood (afterwards Sir George Ogilvy, Baronet), was appointed its governor, as the Earl's lieutenant, on 15th May 1651. Ogilvy, like so many other Scottish soldiers of fortune, had learned the business of war under the great Gustavus Adolphus in the German wars. The surrender of Dunnottar, with its precious trust, the Honours of Scotland, was demanded by the Cromwellian commanders. The names of some of these strenuous Englishmen still live in history. Major-General Lambert, a great soldier and a man of culture, was among those who urged Cromwell to become King. Colonel Overton was a friend of John Milton. Colonel Sir Thomas Morgan, a soldier trained in the Thirty Years' War, afterwards played a conspicuous part with General Monk in the Restoration; and Major-General Sir Richard Deane, Commander-in-Chief of the English Forces in Scotland, and Colonel Lilburne sat on the tribunal which condemned Charles I.

The story is in every History of Scotland, how George Ogilvy held Dunnottar for King Charles II. in 1651-2, during a siege of eight months, with sixty-six men and forty-two guns, and only surrendered it "with flying colours, tack of drums, Armes and Kindillit matches, and all things befitting men of honor," after the Crown Jewels had been safely smuggled out to a place of safety; how this hazardous feat was accomplished by two resolute and resourceful Scotswomen, Elizabeth Douglas, Governor Ogilvy's wife, who seems to have devised the plan, and Christian Fletcher, wife of the Rev. James Grainger, minister of the neighbouring parish of Kinneff, who carried the Regalia in a basket through the English lines, or, according to Bishop Keith, got her maidservant to cajole away the suspicions of Cromwell's soldiers, and to transport the Honours in a cress of dulse gathered off the rocks at Dun-

THE LATE MR MO

Dr WILLIAM MOIR, its residence, Dunedin, Black on Friday night, was a legal profession of Scotland of the firm of Millar & Bryce and a worldwide professional investigator of Scottish relation to Edinburgh, the University of Edinburgh, degree of a B.D. upon Mr to attend the Laureation, was conferred on Aberdeen, health for six months, in the night operation, from the rally, Dr Bryce was 77 the whole of his life in it occupied, harmonised with a number of books on the Holyrood Palace. On the King and Queen on 1914, to the nation. He was of David's Tower in the period 1912-13, being also which led to his discovery, Brown, Dr Ross, had displayed a conspiracy and there mystery attending its discovery of any kind, Dr Bryce discovered that the tower had been built over on the Battery, and on digging the chamber at the base of the tower among the debris and numerous intelligence of Scotland. He patient, and thorough-going fields of Scottish history courteous and generous fellow-students and laborer among the authors of Black Friars and Scotland, and an "The Burgh Muir in the course of completion and is to be issued about to the members of the C volumes of whose proceedings were made in the Old Edinburgh Club a foremost interest in the complicated system of land. He was an elder a widow and daughter

REPRINTED FROM

THE SCOTSMAN

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1919.

The Book of the Old Edinburgh Club.
Vol. X.

The Burgh Muir of Edinburgh.

SPADEWORK, in uncovering and piecing together the documentary foundations of local or of national history, is one of the most thankless as well as most laborious forms of research. There is the more reason for public acknowledgment of the service which the late Dr W. Moir Bryce has rendered in digging up out of the records, and preparing, in the handsome form of the tenth volume of "The Book of the Old Edinburgh Club," the story of "The Burgh Muir of Edinburgh," and for regret that he did not live to see the work on which he had expended so much time and pains issue from the Press. It is not too much to say that Dr Bryce has, as the result of this labour of love, withdrawn a veil that has hitherto hung over the past of the Southern Side of our city. By removing a mass of superincumbent tradition and hearsay, he has not only revealed the skeleton of the history of the Burgh Muir and of the Burgh Loch, but has done not a little to reclothe the dry bones with life, and to show once more that fact may be stranger than fiction. The relics of antiquity, the memorials of past events and of extinct burghal conditions, may be faint and scanty on that part of the Common Good lying outside the southern limits of Old Edinburgh. But with the aid of a guide who has so thorough a knowledge of where to look for and how to follow up his evidence, we are enabled to get a clear idea of many things in the origin and growth of these sunward suburbs of the city which have hitherto been obscure, and discover many unsuspected hints of the past in the forms and lines of the modern highways and byways of the district. We are invited first to correct false impressions which have been held in municipal and

other quarters as to the original extent and the period of acquisition of this part of the town's possessions. It has been assumed that the Muir at one time included practically all the lands lying between the Burgh Loch on the north and the Powburn on the south, and between the Dalkeith Road on the east and the Burghmuirhead on the west. In particular, it has been persistently asserted, and has been received as history, that a large part at least of the Bruntisfield property was acquired by the first Warrender proprietor as a gift from the Corporation over which he presided. The old guardians of the town's lands and rights, under the pressure of circumstances and temptations which it is now difficult to estimate, were loose and often corrupt in the administration of their duties. But it seems that this species of charge cannot be brought home to them. The Serjeantry lands of Bruntisfield—or Brounisfield, as they used to be called, after the King's Serjeant who had charge of them before they passed to the Lauders and the Fairlies—were duly bought and paid for; and Dr Moir Bryce gives reasons for the belief that, like the adjoining lands of the Grange of St Giles and the Provostry lands of Whitehouse, of old pertaining to the Collegiate Church of Crichton, they at no time formed part of the Burgh Muir, by which they were enclosed; but were held on an earlier title from the Crown, in token of which, as is noted in the case of the Grange lands, the proprietors of the Grange Cemetery pay an annual *reddendo* of a pair of gloves—commuted to 5s. in money—to "the Prince and Steward of Scotland."

Another Old Edinburgh legend at the root of which the author of this volume makes

ger, in
who carried the Regalia in a basket through the
English line, or, according to Bishop Keith, got
her maidervant to cajole away the suspicions of
Cromwell's soldiers, and to transport the Honours
in a crael of dulce gathered off the rocks at Dun-

THE S
EDINBURGH,

THE LATE M
Dr. William M.
residence, Dunedin,
on Friday night, a
legal profession of
of the firm of Millar
and outside profes
investigator of Sc
relation to Edinbu
the University of E
degree of LL.D. up
to attend the Law
was considered as a
health for six mo
night operation, fr
to rally. Dr. Begg
the whole of his li
occupation, harme
manure with his n
of a number of bo
on Holyrood Pala
none was the "B
Bass, which he h
the King and Que
1614, and which
gifts to the nation
of David's Twee
period 1312-43, be
which led to its
Brown, Dr. Ross,
played a conspic
independence, an
mystery attending
of any kind. Dr.
discovered that
been built over
Battery, and on
the chamber at
covering among
halls and numer
age of Scottish
patient, and the
fields of Scottish
courtiers and
fellow-students.
He was the a
Black Friars
Scotland, and
"The Burgh
in the course of
and is to be in
to the members
volumes of w
work was conte
the Old Edinbu
a foremost in
the complicat
land. He was
A widow and

perilous excavation is that, hallowed by Sir Walter Scott, which identifies the "Bore Stone," built against the western enclosing wall of Morningside Parish Church, as the site where the King's Standard was set up before the Scottish host marched for Flodden. There is cause for doubt whether the Royal Standard was flown on the Muir on the occasion, James IV. having, "with characteristic impatience, ridden off to the front to look after his beloved guns," at the time when he was expected at the muster. In compensation, proof is advanced that it was at the Borestone, "upon the common mure of Edinburgh," and not, as commonly supposed, at the "Buck Stane," well out of bounds on the western skirts of the Braids, that the possessors of the Barony of Penicuik were required to "render three blasts of the horn at the hunting of the King." For authentic examples of the spendthrift manner in which the Town Council dealt with the burgh property, especially after leave had been given to them, under the Crown Charter of 1508, to feu the burgh lands, one has not to search deep or far in the burgh records and chartularies. A flagrant instance, unthinkable in these days when Prohibition is in the air, was the agreement of February 1598 by which the "Town Council practically handed over to the Fellowship and Society of "Brewers nearly half" of the Bruntsfield Links, followed by "the unwarrantable seizure" by the Society of almost the whole of the "remaining portion, round which they erected "walls in sign of their ownership," as part of an arrangement by which the waters of the Burgh or South Loch—before then a chief source of the town's water supply—were appropriated for purposes of brewing. So essential a part of the life of the population was the brewing and drinking of good beer that a malting-house was made an indispensable requisite on the 3-acre lots into which, four centuries ago, a considerable portion of the Muir was parcelled out among the early feuars, one of whom was Walter Chepman, builder of the Chepman Aisle in St Giles, and the father of Edinburgh printing. Thus there were strong and peculiar grounds for the complaints raised against the monopoly in selling ale that was granted to the Society—complaints that

touched both price and quality, one of the allegations being that "the Society daily contravened the Acts by selling the ale above twelve pennies the pint," and "besides, their ale and small drink was not of sufficient strength relative to the price." There was great need in those days for efficient Food Control. The Council were hard on the poor "gyrs wives" who cut the grass on the south side of the loch; and perhaps the earliest "wild bird protection act on record" is the proclamation of April 1581 that "na gyrs women or utheris pas within the South Loch to sheir the gyrs thairof, bary the burdis nestis, tak away the eggs of the saming before Midsymer nixt," under the pain of scourging. At the same time, the "Muir" was made the receptacle for the infected and sick in time of plague, the unfortunate "foul" people being accommodated after the Reformation behind the walls of the dissolved Nunnery of St Catherine's of the Sciennes, or in the larger pest quarters besides St Roque's Chapel. Those who had the ear of the Council seem to have had no difficulty in getting leave to break up the ground of the links for "quarries." But it would be unjust to suggest that the Council two or three centuries ago had no concern for the amenity of the town or the recreation of the citizens. Even in agreeing that the tacksmen should have liberty to choose "ane aiker" in any part of the Links for a quarry, where nobody else would have liberty to dig, it was stipulated that this should be "at a distance from the place where the neighbours play at goulf." Golf, in fact, has been the saviour of the Links and of the town rights. Through the Burgess Society, it interposed successfully in 1791 to prevent the road to Morningside being carried to the east of Wrights Houses, and thus brought about the destruction of the western side of a "narrow and dirty village inhabited by many low people." But perhaps the most remarkable compliment paid by the municipality to golf was the exemption in 1719, from the impost placed on wines, of the wine "vended and consumed in the house on "Bruntsfield Links built by James Brounhill, "called Golfhall," the only extension of this privilege being to the wine "used at the Sacrament," and that "accustomed to be given to the Lord Provost."

English times, the... her maidservant to cajole away the suspicions of Cromwell's soldiers, and to transport the Honours in a creak of dulse gathered off the rocks at Dun-

notar; how they lay buried by James and Christian Grainger under the pulpit in the parish church during nine years; how the worthy couple exhumed them from time to time, and "aired them in ye night time before ane fyre"; how they were handed back to the Crown by Ogilvy and the Graingers at the Restoration in 1660; how they were kept in the Crown Room of Edinburgh Castle, and used at the assembling of each Scottish Parliament till the Union of the Parliaments in 1707; and how they lay for more than a hundred years locked up in an oak chest in the Crown Room, until they were brought to light, at Sir Walter Scott's instance, in 1818.

The chief basis and warrant for this history is contained in the letters which passed, during and after the siege, between George Ogilvy of Barras, Governor of Dunnotar Castle, defiant but courteous in his language, and quite as persuaded of God's countenance as his opponents, on the one hand, and Charles II. (charging Ogilvy to hold out, and promising succour, which never came); the Earl Marischal (ordering Ogilvy to surrender, a letter written from the Tower of London, which Ogilvy disregarded, first, because he knew the Earl, captured by the Cromwellians at Alyth, had been forced to write it, and, second, because about the same time, he received a secret message from the Earl commending his bold defence); the Earl of Loudoun, Lord Chancellor, and Lord Balcarres (writing for the Estates of Scotland, ordering Ogilvy to send the Honours to a place of greater safety in the Highlands, an order which Ogilvy also disobeyed, thinking apparently that they were safer at Dunnotar than anywhere else); Mr Grainger (curiously suspicious about the safety of the Honours, and reluctant to give them up, even after the Restoration); and the Cromwellian Commanders, Generals Lambert and Deane, and Colonels Sir Thomas Morgan, Dutton, and Lilburne, peremptory and yet polite, even sometimes kindly, on the other hand; together with the receipts for the Royal Honours ultimately given to George Ogilvy and James Grainger by the famous statesman and persecutor, the Duke of Lauderdale, and others representing the King. The letters sent by Ogilvy are copies in his own hand; in some cases they appear to be drafts, because, in more than one of them, he has softened the language on revision. Whatever now insoluble controversies and counter-claims there may have been connected with the preservation of the Regalia, such as the attempts of the Dowager-Countess Marischal to belittle the merit of Sir George Ogilvy, these indisputably genuine autograph papers, some sixty in number, have remained for 250 years in the possession of the family of the Ogilvies of Barras, indisputable evidence of the great services rendered by the Ogilvies and the Graingers. They were printed along with other contemporary documents by the Rev. Douglas Gordon Barron in his book "In Defence of the Regalia, 1651-2" (Longmans, 1910), and were still fully utilised, along with other materials, by that delightful novelist, Allan M'Aulay (the late Miss Charlotte Stewart of Ardvorlich) in her historical novel "The Safety of the Honours" (Blackwood, 1906).

To show how they illustrate the methods of warfare, and the spirit of the time and of the nation, both Royalist and Puritan, it is sufficient to quote one of the numerous Cromwellian demands to surrender, and one of George Ogilvy's many intrepid replies. On 14th May 1652, Colonel Sir Thomas Morgan sent a letter into the Castle, no doubt under a flag of truce, addressed "For the Gouernor of Dunnotar Castle," in the following terms:—

"Sr,
"I am commaunded hither by the Honrble Major Genrll Deanes order, with a considerable strength of the Army, To Summon you to surrender unto me the Castle of Dunnotar, for ye use of the Parliament of the Commonwealth of England, With all the Ordnance and other Armes, Ammunition, and provision therein: As also the Crowne and Scepter of Scotland, which Doubtless is in your custodie, with all Ensignes of Regallitie and other Goods belonging to the late King of Scotland. You may take notice of what Condition you are in, and so observe this my Summons, And prevent that Inconuenience, which doubtless is like to fall upon you. I shall expect your Answer within an hour after ye receipt, and shall remayne, Your servant accordingly.

"THO. MORGAN."

The draft of Ogilvy's reply has not been preserved. But its terms may be inferred from his answer to a similar letter from Colonel Overton, Governor of Edinburgh Castle, which runs as follows:—

"I have receaved yours, for answer wherunto ye shall know that I have my Comissions absolutely from the Kings Magestie & non else; wherfor ye may doe what ye please vt my lord Marishall his houses, for he hes no interest in this, which, by the help of the Lord, I intend to preserve to the uttermost of my lyfe, till I have further orders from His Magestie. The successes you have had in former tymes shall no ryse move me to the contrer, for I know that the Lord is aboue you, to whose Providence I entrust myselfe & bids you fareveill.

"Sr,
"Your Servant,
"GEORGE OGILVY."

"Dunnotar, the
8 of november
1651."

Fortunately the originals of all these documents are still extant, and in excellent preservation. It became recently known that the present representative of the family of Ogilvy of Barras, realising the national interest and importance of these holograph writings, was willing that they should become national property, and had expressed a strong desire that they, with other family papers of general interest, should remain in Scotland and should not go to the British Museum, as had been at first proposed. They have now been acquired by Lord Glenconner, who has generously presented them to the Crown, on condition that they shall be preserved in the Castle of Edinburgh, along with the Scots Regalia, in all time coming. It is hoped that arrangements will be made for their exhibition to the public in the Crown Room or in the Parliament Hall in the Castle.

C. J. G.

THE SCOTSMAN

EDINBURGH, SATURDAY, AUGUST 9, 1919.

INTERESTING OLD EDINBURGH TOWER.—One of the lesser known bits of Old Edinburgh is what is known as the "Flodden Tower," in the Vennel, and arrangements have now been made whereby this interesting relic of the Old Town will be available for public inspection. The Book of the Old Edinburgh Club narrates that the general direction of the city wall ran down the hillside till it joined the basaltic rock, on which the Castle is built, and crossed the Grassmarket at the western entrance to the city, where a gateway or port, known as the West Port, was erected. From this point it was continued up the lane, now known as the Vennel, past the tower, whence it turned eastward along the northern boundary of Heriot's Hospital grounds. There were four towers placed along the line of the wall, two in Drummond Street and that in the Vennel, and the fourth at the Greyfriars. The tower at the Vennel is the only survivor of the four, with which the Flodden Wall is known to have been originally strengthened. The portion of the Flodden Wall from the tower down the slope of the Vennel to the Grassmarket and thence upward to the Castle walls entirely disappeared under the destructive hand of Time, during the latter end of the 18th and early years of the 19th centuries. As a contemporary memorial of valour and racial determination of character, it is observed in the Old Edinburgh Club narrative, the Flodden Wall has no equal in any other city in the kingdom, and it is, therefore, to the citizens of Edinburgh an historical document of supreme importance. Mr M. Steadman, 18 Blantyre Terrace, the joint proprietor of property adjoining the tower, has now arranged for access to be given to parties of twelve and over who wish to visit this interesting relic. Bailie Allan was among a number of visitors who inspected the place yesterday to inaugurate the new arrangement.

SCOTTISH NATIONAL WAR MEMORIAL.

SHRINE ON EDINBURGH CASTLE ROCK.

SCOTTISH HISTORICAL MUSEUM.

PROPOSALS OF COMMITTEE.

The report of the Committee on the Utilisation of Edinburgh Castle for the purposes of a Scottish National War Memorial was issued yesterday. The following is the full text of the report, together with the appendices:—

To the Right Honble. Robert Munro, K.C., M.P., His Majesty's Secretary for Scotland.

Sir.—We have the honour to inform you that the Committee appointed by you to report on the possibility of utilising Edinburgh Castle as the site of a Scottish National War Memorial, after careful consideration, have unanimously arrived at the conclusion that a National War Memorial might very well be included amongst the buildings at present occupying that site, both because of its commanding position in the capital city of Scotland and because of its historical association.

In view of the fact that, except for providing accommodation for a guard, which it is to be hoped will always be maintained, the Castle is no longer suitable for or required for military purposes, the Committee feel that no more worthy surroundings could be found for a National Memorial to those Scotsmen who have laid down their lives in the great ordeal through which the nation has just passed. The Committee are unanimously of the opinion that the actual Memorial should take the form of a dedicated building or shrine erected on the apex of the Castle Rock, practically on the spot on which stood the ancient church built by King David I. This building could be resorted to by the relatives of the fallen for devotional purposes. In it there would be memorials of our Scottish sailors, soldiers, airmen, and members of the nursing and women's services, each Scottish unit being commemorated. As it is understood that the Scotsmen who have fallen may number over 100,000, it is not feasible to inscribe their names on mural tablets, but it is proposed to record them in some permanent manner (to be hereafter worked out), if not within the shrine, at least in an adjacent building. Further, room may be found adjoining the shrine for memorials to essentially Scottish divisions or brigades, or to specially distinguished Scotsmen who have given their lives in this war.

If, however, space cannot be found for the names of the fallen in the buildings mentioned above, a fitting setting might be found by the adaptation of the old barracks on the east side of Crown Square. In such a "Hall of Valour" there might also be blazoned on the walls the roll of those Scotsmen who have won the Victoria Cross since its institution, and the names of specially distinguished Scottish sailors and soldiers of this and former generations.

If the recommendation that the Castle Rock be chosen as the site for a National War Memorial be adopted, the Committee are further of opinion that such buildings as are suitable in the lower ward should be adapted for the purpose of providing accommodation (1) for our Scottish units to house their particular relics and trophies, so as to be a perpetual reminder to Scotsmen of the

glorious records of their national regiments; (2) for historical relics of special value to the nation, such as Queen Mary's last letter—or alternatively these might be placed in the Old Palace, the building in which the regalia is already lodged; (3) for the National Museum of Antiquities. The inclusion of this collection, which was begun nearly a hundred and fifty years ago, would be necessary to give completeness to any Scottish historical museum. It would gain in interest and importance if it were transferred to the Castle from its present inadequate premises in the National Portrait Gallery. Your Committee are assured by their advisory architect that the building known as the New Barracks, or the "Rookery," could be adapted to house this collection, and give ample room for future expansion, in addition to accommodation for loan collections of national interest, while room might be found in some of the other buildings for a small collection illustrative of the present war.

If this scheme were carried out it would give a worthy memorial of the part played by Scotsmen in the war, the national character of which would be enhanced by its association with all the material available for illustrating the military and civil history of Scotland.

Your Committee have further the honour to attach the report of Sir Robert Lorimer, A.R.S.A., who, with your approval, was invited to advise the Committee on the subject of your remit.

His design for the shrine conforms most directly with the views of the Committee. It is distinctly national in character and in keeping with the surroundings, while the proposed buildings are of great dignity and beauty.

The Committee beg to recommend the scheme as a whole, but consider that precedence should be given to such parts of it as are commemorative in character.

The architect's designs have been made under considerable pressure of time, and may require further consideration in conjunction with H.M. Office of Works and the Advisory Board for Scotland appointed under the Ancient Monuments Act, but they have a value at this stage, as they show the maximum extent of any alterations suggested to existing buildings. The proposals in regard to new buildings may be subject to modification in form, scale, and detail, and their effect on the appearance of the Castle as a whole must be carefully studied by means of models before any plans are finally approved. You may rest assured, sir, that, if continued, it is the intention of the Committee to deal with this matter in a spirit of the utmost architectural restraint and reverence for historical traditions.

In the opinion of the advisory architect, in order to complete the whole scheme the sum of £250,000 will be required (present prices). The Committee feel that if a strong appeal were made to the public it should not be difficult to collect the amount of money required. They are of opinion, however, that the cost of adapting the new barracks for the purpose of housing the National Museum of Anti-

quities should be borne by the State under the obligation undertaken in the Treasury minute of 1st July 1851. As already indicated, this collection is a national one, and is inadequately housed, largely owing to its increase in recent years, due to successful excavations carried out by the Society of Antiquaries at their own expense. The sum estimated for the purpose is £65,000, which, if found by the State, would leave a sum of £185,000 to be collected by public subscription.

The Committee have not yet dealt with a further suggestion that has been put before it regarding the formation of a corps of "Warders of the Castle," corresponding to the warders of the Tower of London, as this is a matter which may well stand over until the general question of personnel is considered.

In conclusion, the Committee are of opinion that if the scheme is to receive popular support it is imperative that it should be brought before the public and their co-operation be invited with the least possible delay, and they would therefore respectfully express the hope that it may receive the approval of His Majesty's Government at an early date. We have the honour to be, sir, your obedient servants.

ATHOLL, Chairman.
CARMICHAEL, Vice-Chairman.
H. L. HEATH, Vice-Admiral.
F. W. N. McCracken, Lieut.-General.
J. LORNE MACLEOD, Lord Provost of Edinburgh.
J. W. STEWART, Lord Provost of Glasgow.
JAMES TADDART, Lord Provost of Aberdeen.
WILLIAM DON, Lord Provost of Dundee.
CHARLES SCOTT, Lord Provost of Perth.
WILLIAM ADAMSON.
BALFOUR OF BURLEIGH.
JAMES BROWN.
JOHN J. BURNET.
D. W. CAMERON OF LOCHIEL, Lieut.-Colonel.
J. S. EWART, Lieut.-General.
JOHN R. FIDDLAY.
GLENCONNER.
HERBERT MAXWELL.
HECTOR MUNRO.
NEWLANDS.
WILLIAM ROBERTSON.
GEORGE ADAM SMITH.
EUGENE WATSON.
A. WALLACE WILLIAMSON.
GEORGE YOUNGER.
DAVID ERSKINE.
J. LAWTON WINGATE, P.R.S.A.
GEORGE S. C. SWINTON, Secretary.
Edinburgh, July 1919.

APPENDIX I.
The Committee at a meeting held on 15th January 1919 appointed Sub-Committees as undernoted:—

1. Finance Sub-Committee.
 2. Museums Sub-Committee.
 3. Records Sub-Committee.
 4. Construction Sub-Committee.
 5. Propaganda Sub-Committee.
- The undernoted gentlemen have been co-opted to serve on Sub-Committees:—
Commodore the Hon. H. Meade, D.S.O.
Captain the Marquis of Graham, C.B., C.V.O.
(both nominated by the Admiral Command-in-Chief to represent the Royal Navy.)
The Officer in charge Infantry Records, No. 1 District, Perth.
The Officer in charge Infantry Records, No. 2 District, Hamilton.

James L. Caw, Esq., Director, National Gallery of Scotland.
A. O. Curle, Esq., Director, Royal Scottish Museum.
Major-General Granville Egerton, C.B.
Sir James Patten Macdougall, K.C.B., Keeper of the Records of Scotland (since deceased).
Sir John Stirling Maxwell, Bart., Chairman, Ancient Monuments Board for Scotland.
Sir James Balfour Paul, C.V.O., Lyon King-of-Arms.
Andrew Ross, Esq., Ross Herald.

SIR ROBERT LORIMER'S REPORT.

APPENDIX II.

Report on proposed Scottish National War Memorial by Sir Robert Lorimer, A.R.S.A., F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A., architect, 17 Great Stuart Street, Edinburgh, 28th April 1919.

PROPOSED SCOTTISH NATIONAL WAR MEMORIAL.

GENTLEMEN,—In accordance with your instructions to "consider and report on the possibility of adapting the present buildings of the Castle (always excepting certain buildings specially exempted) to the purpose of:—

"1. A museum of this war.
"2. Providing a room for each individual Scottish regiment in which its historic trophies may be displayed to the public.

"3. Providing space for a museum illustrative of Scottish history and warfare of all times so far as not included in the above. The possibility of loan collections should be borne in mind.

"4. Providing accommodation for all the exhibits at present in the National Museum of Antiquities and allowing space for future expansion.

"In the reporting upon the adaptability of existing buildings the architect will also indicate those buildings, if any, which in his opinion should be demolished, and will make suggestions regarding any new buildings which he may consider might be erected with advantage for the above or any hereafter mentioned purposes.

"Records.—The architect will submit proposals for the best method of recording the names of (a) all who have served in any Scottish unit in this war, as well as all Scotsmen and Scotswomen who served in any capacity in or attached to any of His Majesty's forces by sea, air, or land; (b) those of the above categories who were killed or died at home or abroad during the war or as a result of it; (c) those who received special decorations for distinguished conduct.

"Memorial Building.—The feasibility and propriety from an architectural point of view of erecting a memorial building on the Castle Rock as a shrine to the memory of those who have died for their King and country during the recent war, the same to contain memorials to the Navy, Royal Air Force, and Scottish units and departments of the Army, also possibly to specially distinguished sailors and soldiers.

"Accommodation.—The architect must bear in mind that proper accommodation must be provided for custodians and attendants on duty.

"He should also report on the feasibility of turning the married or other quarters into permanent dwellings for the said custodians and their families.

"Finally, the architect is instructed to approach the whole problem in a spirit of utmost reverence for the sentimental and historic associations of Edinburgh Castle and anything within its walls.

"The Castle has grown up with the Scottish nation, and Scotland will be rightly critical of any changes on the Rock."

I have read the documents submitted: I have studied the block plan showing the various buildings on the Castle Rock, and also such other detail plans as I have been able to procure; I have visited the Castle and made an examination of the structure and design of the various buildings, and beg to report as follows:—

Though I began with the gravest doubts as to the practicability of any such scheme as was outlined, my examination of the problem at close quarters confirms the general impression that Edinburgh Castle is the one and only place where a memorial, representative of the whole of Scotland, and worthy of being called national, could be placed. Further, I am now convinced that there is here the opportunity of carrying out a scheme worthy of the greatness and solemnity of the occasion, and that this can be done without falsifying history, without altering the contour and skyline of the Rock, and therefore without transgressing the principles of the most zealous antiquary. The utilisation of Edinburgh Castle for this great purpose would appeal to Scotsmen all over the world. All tradition, all national sentiment centres round this wonderful Rock; it is therefore fitting that

the memorial to Scotland's sacrifice in this desolating war should be enshrined here. The fact that most of the buildings have been long since condemned as unsuitable for their present purpose, and are shortly to be vacated, affords a unique opportunity for the carrying out of the suggested scheme.

The accompanying sketch plans show the manner in which the existing buildings at the Castle could be best utilised for the purposes detailed above, and may briefly be described as follows:—

Hospital.—Beginning with the hospital. This is a modern and well-lighted building, and could easily be adapted to the purpose of providing accommodation for each individual Scottish regiment in which its historic trophies could be displayed to the public. There are twelve Scottish regiments; the hospital would yield about sixteen rooms, which would thus leave four to be divided among other units, including Women's Corps and Nursing Services.

South Block of Hospital Building.—The south block of the hospital building should be left practically untouched, except perhaps for a few minor internal alterations, as it is well adapted to accommodate a considerable number of unmarried warders or guardians of the Castle.

Mill's Mount Barrack.—Mill's Mount Barrack—the one-storey shed to the east—should be removed, and, if possible, nothing put in its place, as the amenity of the Castle would be greatly improved if this area were left clear.

Old Governor's House.—The Old Governor's House, as regards its exterior, should be left entirely unchanged; the interior could be to some extent reconstructed to bring it up to date.

New Barracks.—Regarding the question of this large structure, commonly known as the rookery, the questions that have to be considered are:—

1. Should it be removed?

2. If retained, can the baldness of the exterior be mitigated, and can the interior be adapted to the purposes of a museum illustrating the unfolding of Scottish national history, and also illustrating this war?

Regarding the first question. This building is generally regarded as an eyesore. Its bulk has the effect of spoiling the scale of the Rock, as everyone who has studied old views of the Castle taken before its erection must have felt.

But it was erected as a barrack, and honestly expresses its purpose, which is one of the first requirements of a soundly designed building. It is at all events plain and straightforward in its design, which is infinitely better than if it had been plastered over with meaningless features.

In my opinion the idea of removing it is not at the present day a practical proposition. The cost of taking it down and carting away the material—even allowing its value—would be from ten to fifteen thousand pounds. The erection of such a building at present-day prices would cost about £120,000.

There is also a certain sentiment attached to this building—there is more in it than the mere stone and lime. Ugly and gaunt as the building is, a long succession of Scottish soldiers has cheerfully endured existence here in varying degrees of discomfort. It has been the scene of much cheerful and engaging hospitality; its walls have seen many a cheery evening, and re-echoed the laughter over many a racy story. There must be recall being entertained there. When its last pre-war occupants are called to mind—how at the very beginning they sallied from its walls, the very flower of our youth, the vast majority of them never to return—how they formed part of the "Contemptible Little Army," and helped to stem the German flood—all this makes the idea of its disappearing from the face of the earth for purely architectural reasons should not be entertained.

The second question is:—

"Can the baldness of the exterior be mitigated, and can the interior be adapted to the purposes of a museum illustrating the unfolding of Scottish national history, and also illustrating this war?"

I have carefully studied the record plans and sections of the building as it exists, and it is remarkable how well the interior lends itself to adaptation for museum purposes. By the removal of certain of the lighter internal walls (which would not injure the stability of the structure) a spacious and thoroughly practical series of museum galleries could be formed.

Internal Arrangements.—In the north block, library accommodation for staff and all other services required for the efficient running of a museum can be conveniently arranged. The suggested internal arrangement is shown on the block plan and on the one-sixteenth scale sections attached to the report, and may briefly be described as follows:—

The building is divided into five floors and attic; the ground and first floor are vaulted throughout, and would be left as they are and utilised for museum store, heating chamber, &c.

Above this level the whole of the timber, floors, roof, and other woodwork would be gutted out, and the museum galleries with a new roof formed entirely in fireproof material. This roof would be flat and below the level of the existing parapet. The galleries would be top lighted by large central roof lights, and they would also have side lighting from the existing windows. The main galleries would be over 20 feet high, and they and the library, &c., would have a floor area of 12,500 superficial feet. There would be a first and second balcony surrounding these galleries, with a combined floor area of 10,500 superficial feet. The total floor area available for exhibits and administrative purposes, exclusive of storage, &c., would thus be about 23,000 superficial feet. The total floor area of the existing Scottish National Museum of Antiquities is 13,500 superficial feet. There would thus be room for the contents of this Museum, for an extension of its exhibits showing the developments of manners and customs, and also for exhibits illustrating the history of Scottish warfare and this war.

Exterior of New Barracks.—As regards the exterior, no attempt should be made to disguise the building as a medieval structure. Any such attempt could only be a grotesque failure. The external appearance could, however, be considerably mitigated by the removal of the chimneys, which will not now be required, except flues for a central heating system.

The windows on the second and third floors could also be formed into one by removing the lintel of the second-floor window and the sill of the third floor (see section), thus getting the windows of a dignified proportion. This and the removal of the chimneys would in itself do much to relieve the tenement-like monotony of the elevation.

Having a knowledge of both the arrangement and the contents of most of the great museums of Europe, I have no hesitation in saying that this building could be satisfactorily adapted for the purpose.

Queen Mary's Room.—As part of the scheme, the room in the old Palace known as Queen Mary's—now lined with varnished pitch pine boards, and having a match-boarded ceiling painted white—should be restored in the character of the period. The historical exhibitions held in Glasgow and elsewhere prove that many relics of the greatest historic and artistic interest still exist in Scotland. Their owners would without doubt be glad to give, or lend, of their treasures to a museum in Edinburgh Castle if they felt they would have a worthy setting and be properly seen, and some of the most interesting relics might well be exhibited in Queen Mary's Room.

Leaving the museum the visitor would continue his tour towards the apex of the Rock by steps to be formed in the Rock to the south of Fog's Gate, reach the level of Palace Yard, and enter the north portion of the old barracks, the interior of which would be gutted and formed into a pillared and vaulted hall measuring about 120 feet long by 45 feet broad or thereby. This would be the hall of valour and of record, where in ways to be hereafter worked out the names might be framed or otherwise shown of:—

"(a) All who have served in any Scottish unit in this war, as well as all Scotsmen and Scotswomen who served in any capacity in or attached to any of His Majesty's forces by sea, air, or land; (b) those who were killed or died at home or abroad during the war or as a result of it; (c) those who received special decorations for distinguished conduct."

On show tables in this hall could be exhibited medals and military relics of a specially appealing character; the names of those who have won special distinctions, such as the V.C., could be blazoned on panels on the walls.

In the report of the Departmental Committee upon Edinburgh Castle Proposed New Buildings, published in 1903, it is stated that this building has no architectural interest, and might be removed.

It is true the building has no architectural features of interest, but it has a quaint and homely character, and the masonry is interesting. In scale it suits the west side of the Square; it is a link with tradition, and, in my opinion, it should be retained, and the exterior should not be essentially altered.

The interior could, however, be reconstructed as a dignified pillared and vaulted hall without altering the character of the exterior, as the only alterations necessary would be of a minor character.

Banqueting Hall.—A way of communication would be formed at the south-east end, linking this hall up with the armoury.

Having climbed the hill, walked through the various museums and the hall of record, the visitor would arrive at what should be the crown and apex of the whole scheme—the building in which the memory is enshrined of those who have given their lives in the war.

Cloister and Shrine. An erroneous idea appears to have got abroad that the proposal of your Committee was to erect on the apex of the Rock a commanding structure in the form of a church or chapel, which would obtrude itself above the existing skyline and be a conspicuous feature in the view of the Castle from the surrounding country. Such a proposal would, in my opinion, be objectionable in itself, and would certainly invite the severest criticism. What is wanted is a building which will not materially alter the familiar silhouette, a building whose commemorative uses and associations will in themselves confer upon it a devoted and religious character, and whose quiet seclusion will commend it to those who resort to it for reflections and prayer, and a building which will stir the emotions by the austere beauty of its proportion and by the perfection of its materials and craftsmanship. Such a building commemorating the memory of our fallen Scots, is possible, and the Scottish craftsmen exist who could carry it out.

The sketch plan shows what is suggested. It is proposed to remove the existing barrack on the north side of Crown Square, which has neither historic nor sentimental interest, and there form a cloister enclosing the north side. The back wall of this cloister would be available for individual memorials to specially distinguished soldiers or sailors.

From the centre of this cloister a low vaulted porch would lead northward to the memorial building or shrine, which would be an octagon 32 feet or thereabouts in diameter and 45 feet high. These sizes may be thought to be small, but rhythm and dignity are arrived at more by height than by floor area. For instance, it may be a surprise to many people to learn that the nave of St Giles' Cathedral is only 23 feet wide.

To the north of the existing barrack, and centring with Crown Square, there is a remarkable outcrop of rock, the highest point of rock on the Castle Hill. This rock, I suggest, should form the centre point of the building—just as does the rock around which the Mosque of Omar at Jerusalem is built, and also the rock at the apex of Mont St Michel in Normandy, over which the great Church of St Michael is centred, and which forms part of the actual floor of the church. It is hardly too much to say that the great Rock on which the Castle stands has for countless generations been the centre round which Scottish history, in all its rugged and varied picturesqueness, has revolved; and it is surely an inspiring idea that round the summit of this great natural feature should be reared a memorial to all those who have gone forth from Scotland and shed their blood to bring honour to her name in the great conflict that has now come to a victorious end; and, further, that the very apex of this historic Rock should itself uphold some noble and impressive sculptural representation of Scottish valour and devotion.

The windows in the bays of the octagon would be very tall in proportion, and be filled with stained glass, having the glistening and magical quality that this material, rightly used, can have. There would be at least twenty-four main lights, giving ample space for commemorating the deeds of the various Scottish regiments and their units, as well as the Navy, the Air Force, the Women's Corps and Nursing Services. Below each window would be large bronze reliefs, further illustrating the work of soldiers, sailors, and women in the various theatres of war.

It has been my privilege to see the work of our armies on five fronts, and in spite of modern conditions, the picturesqueness of war is amazing and crammed with artistic suggestion.

Below these panels would be a space of plain stone, and below this a seat worked in as part of the structure. The building would be richly vaulted in stone, and this vaulting and the stone panelling between the windows would afford great decorative possibilities in the way of carved devices, such as the seals of the burghs and counties which have to mourn the loss of so many of their sons, in addition to affording still further space for the display of regimental colours and insignia.

The exterior would be treated in a simple and almost rugged fashion, deeply recessed buttresses giving a fine effect of light and shade, and also conveying the feeling that the building was sitting strongly on the Rock. Owing to its position and shape the building would not have the effect of altering the skyline to any appreciable extent, or of putting the surroundings out of scale; its total height would probably not exceed that of the existing barrack block.

Finally, such a building, though expressed in the pure language of architecture—proportion, light and shade, texture—would at the same time be thoroughly modern. It could never be taken for anything else but a memorial to this war, and the endeavour would be to make it express what we hope is to be the dawn of a better and saner epoch.

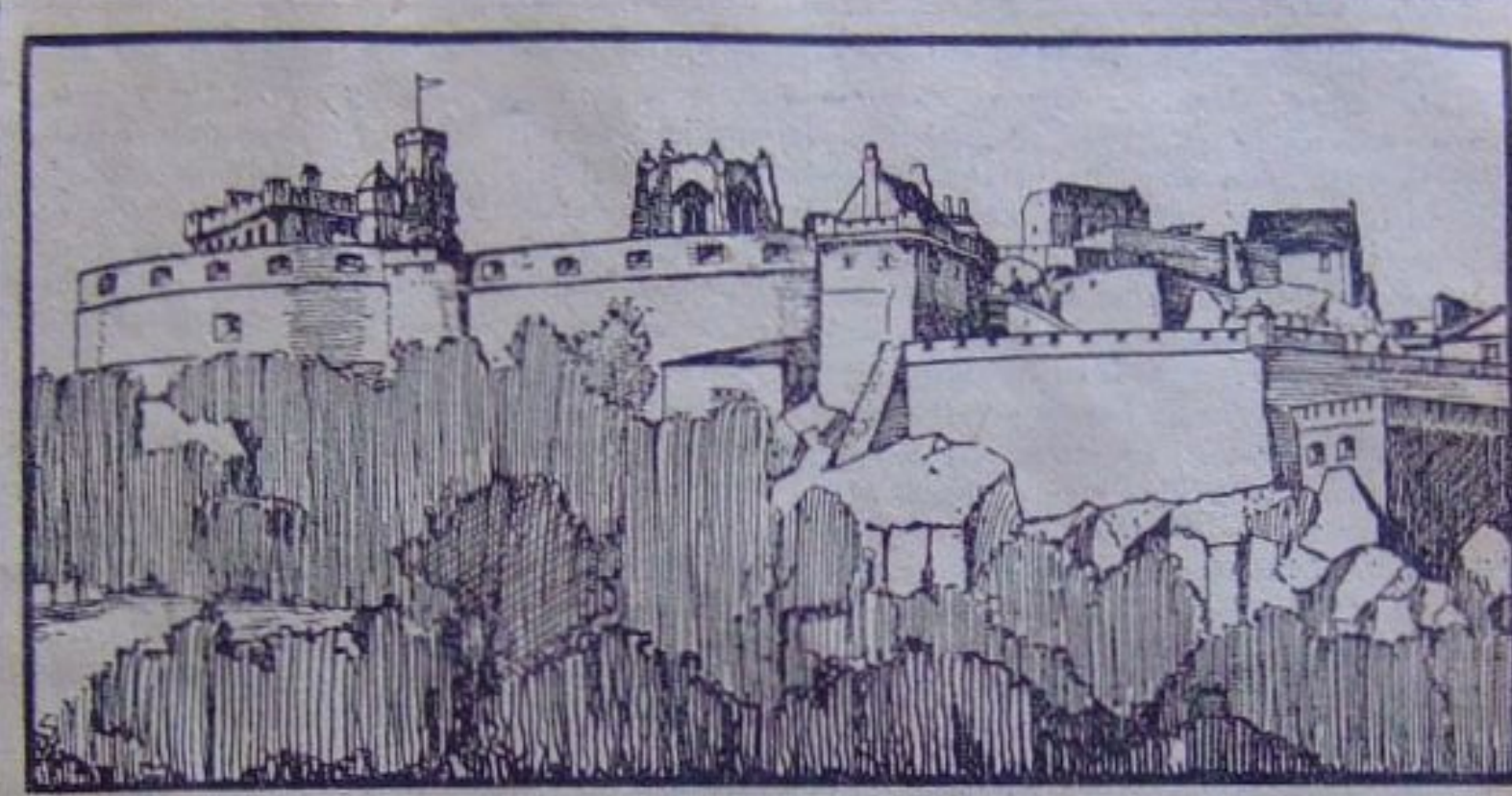
Such is the scheme which I venture to submit as embodying the ideas of the Committee—to adapt the various buildings for the purposes that have been described, and at the very summit of the Rock itself, with all its venerable and romantic associations, to erect an edifice enshrining the memory of

the gallant Scots who have upheld the traditions of their forefathers in laying down their lives for a great cause.—I am, your obedient servant,
ROBERT LOWMEY, A.R.S.A., F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A.

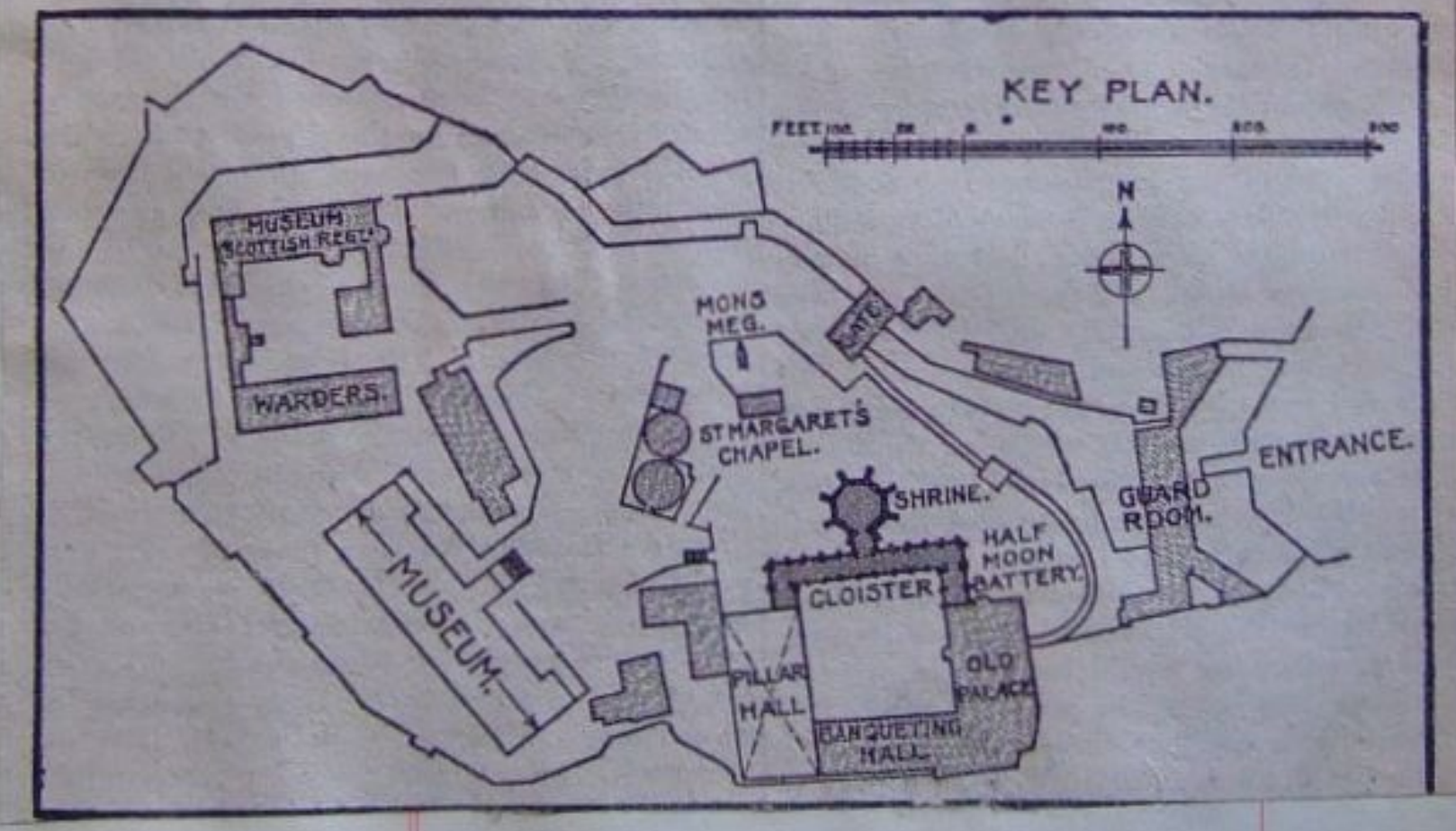
Mr J. Lawton Wingate desires to append this note:—

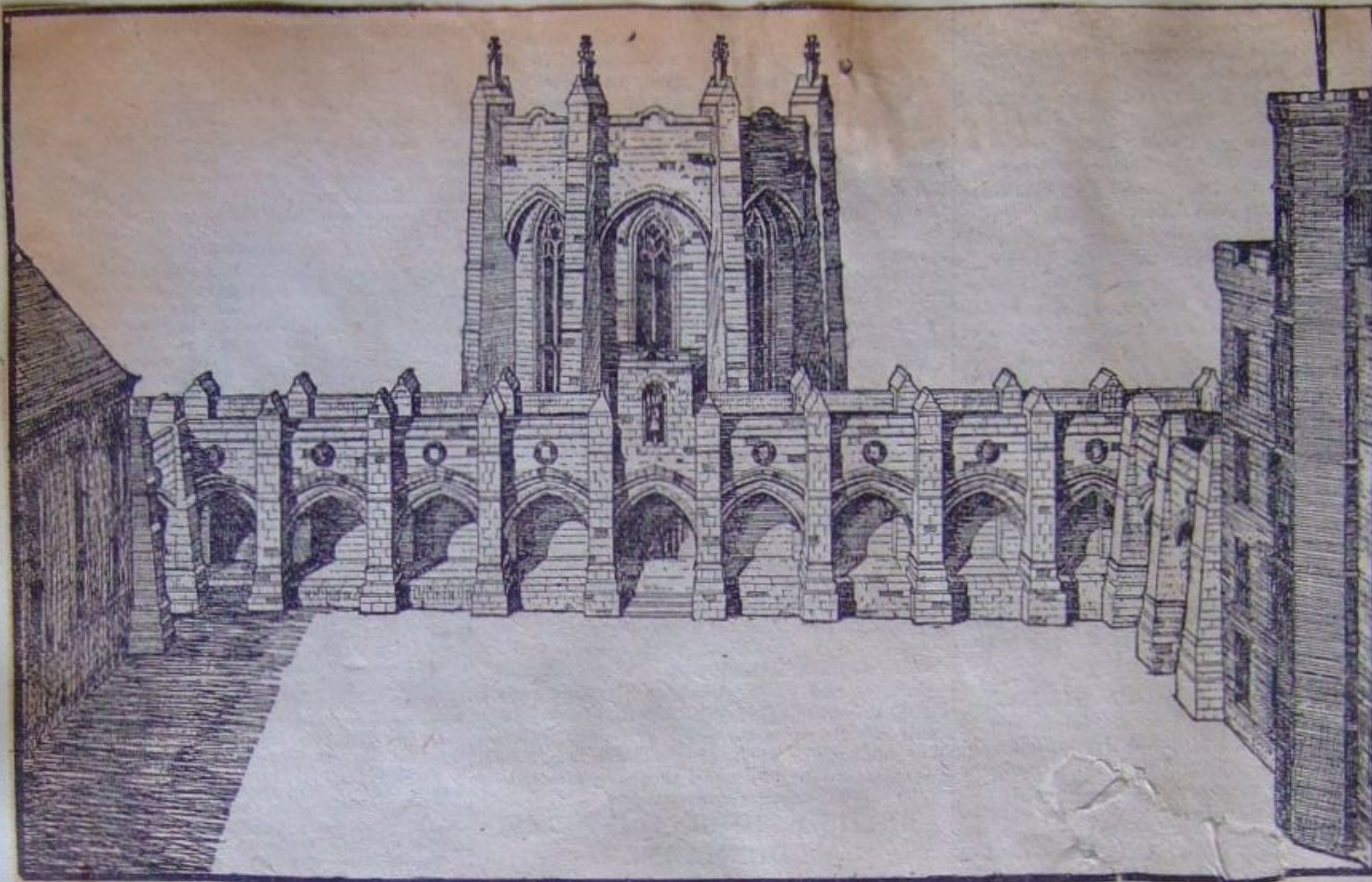
Edinburgh, 18th June 1919.

Mr Lawton Wingate, P.R.S.A., signed the report, as, in his opinion, it represented the views of the great majority of the Committee, and he agrees with the appropriation of the buildings on the lower ward as being in harmony with the preservation of the Castle as a National Monument; but in regard to a War Memorial, he is of opinion that the scheme is too complex, and is too exclusively a glorification of militarism; also, it leaves out of account the great human elements which it would be desirable to memorialise and remember for ever—elements which will only make themselves clear after the lapse of some time.



AS SEEN FROM THE NORTH-EAST.





THE SHRINE OCCUPYING THE SITE OF BILLING'S BUILDING IN CROWN SQUARE.

THE SCOTSMAN

EDINBURGH, THURSDAY, October 9, 1919.

SPADEWORK, in uncovering and piecing together the documentary foundations of local or of national history, is one of the most thankless as well as most laborious forms of research. There is the more reason for public acknowledgment of the service which the late Dr W. Moir Bryce has rendered in digging up out of the records, and preparing, in the handsome form of the tenth volume of "The Book of the Old Edinburgh Club," the story of "The Burgh Muir of Edinburgh," and for regret that he did not live to see the work on which he had expended so much time and pains issue from the Press. It is not too much to say that Dr Bryce has, as the result of this labour of love, withdrawn a veil that has hitherto hung over the past of the Southern Side of our city. By removing a mass of superincumbent tradition and hearsay, he has not only revealed the skeleton of the history of the Burgh Muir and of the Burgh Loch, but has done not a little to reclothe the dry bones with life, and to show once more that fact may be stranger than fiction. The relics of antiquity, the memorials of past events and of extinct burghal conditions, may be faint and scanty on that part of the Common Good lying outside the southern limits of Old Edinburgh. But with the aid of a guide who has so thorough a knowledge of where to look for and how to follow up his evidence, we are enabled to get a clear idea of many things in the origin and growth of these sunward suburbs of the city which have hitherto been obscure, and discover many unsuspected hints of the past in the forms and lines of the modern highways and byways of the district.

We are invited first to correct false impressions which have been held in municipal and other quarters as to the original extent and the period of acquisition of this part of the town's possessions. It has been assumed that the Muir at one time included practically all the lands lying between the Burgh Loch on the north and the Powburn on the south, and between the Dalkeith Road on the east and the Burghmuirhead on the west. In particular, it has been persistently asserted, and has been received as history, that a large part at least of the Bruntisfield property was acquired by the first Warrender proprietor as a gift from the Corporation over which he presided. The old guardians of the town's lands and rights, under the pressure of circumstances and temptations which it is now difficult to estimate, were loose and often corrupt in the administration of their duties. But it seems that this special charge cannot be brought home to them. The Serjeantry lands of Bruntisfield—or Brounisfield, as they used to be called, after the King's Serjeant who had charge of them before they passed to the Lauders and the Fairlies—were duly bought and paid for; and Dr Moir Bryce gives reasons for the belief that, like the adjoining lands of the Grange of St Giles and the Provost's lands of Whitehouse, of old pertaining to the Collegiate Church of Crichton, they at no time formed part of the Burgh Muir, by which they were enclosed; but were held on an earlier title from the Crown, in token of which, as is noted in the case of the Grange lands, the proprietors of the Grange Cemetery pay an annual *reddendo* of a pair of gloves—commuted to 5s. in money—to "the Prince and Steward of Scotland."

Another Old Edinburgh legend at the root of which the author of this volume makes perilous excavation is that, hallowed by Sir Walter Scott, which identifies the "Bore Stone," built against the western enclosing wall of Morningside Parish Church, as the site where the King's Standard was set up before the Scottish host marched for Flodden. There is cause for doubt whether the Royal Standard was flown on the Muir on the occasion, James IV. having, "with characteristic impatience, ridden off to the front to look after his beloved guns," at the time when he was expected at the muster. In compensation, proof is advanced that it was at the Borestone, "upon the common mure of Edinburgh," and not, as commonly supposed, at the "Buck Stone," well out of bounds on the western skirts of the Braids, that the possessors of the Barony of Penicuik were required to "render three blasts of the horn at the hunting of the King." For authentic examples of the spendthrift manner in which the Town Council dealt with the burgh property, especially after leave had been given to them, under the Crown Charter of 1598, to feu the burgh lands, one has not to search deep or far in the burgh records and chartularies. A flagrant instance, unthinkable in these days when Prohibition is in the air, was the agreement of February 1598 by which the "Town Council practically handed over to the Fellowship and Society of 'Brewers nearly half' of the Bruntisfield Links, followed by 'the unwarrantable seizure' by the Society of almost the whole of the 'remaining portion, round which they erected 'walls in sign of their ownership,' as part of an arrangement by which the waters of the Burgh or South Loch—before then a chief source of the town's water supply—were appropriated for purposes of brewing. So essential a part

the life of the population was the brewing and drinking of good beer that a malting-house was made an indispensable requisite on the shore lots into which, four centuries ago, a considerable portion of the Muir was parcelled out among the early feuars, one of whom was Walter Chepman, builder of the Chepman House in St Giles, and the father of Edinburgh University. Thus there were strong and peculiar grounds for the complaints raised against the monopoly in selling ale that was granted to the Society—complaints that reached both price and quality, one of the allegations being that "the Society daily contravened the Acts by selling the ale above twelve pennies the pint," and "besides, their ale and small drink was not of sufficient strength relative to the price." There was great need in those days for efficient Food Control. The Council were hard on the poor "gyrs" who cut the grass on the south side of the loch; and perhaps the earliest "wild" protection act on record is the proclamation of April 1581 that "na gyrs women or utheris pas within the South Loch to stir the gyrs thair of, hary the burdis nestis, tak away the eggs of the saming before Midsummer next," under the pain of scourging. At the same time, the "Muir" was made the receptacle for the infected and sick in time of plague, the unfortunate "foul" people being accommodated after the Reformation behind the walls of the dissolved Nunnery of St Catherine's of the Sciennes, or in the larger pest quarters besides St Roque's Chapel. Those who had the ear of the Council seem to have had no difficulty in getting leave to break up the ground of the links for "quarries." But it would be unjust to suggest that the Council two or three centuries ago had no concern for the amenity of the town or the recreation of the citizens. Even in agreeing that the tacksmen should have liberty to choose "ane aiker" in any part of the Links for a quarry, where nobody else could have liberty to dig, it was stipulated that this should be "at a distance from the place where the neighbours play at goulf." Golf, in fact, has been the saviour of the Links and of the town rights. Through the Burgess Society, it interposed successfully in 1791 to prevent the road to Morningside being carried to the east of Wrights Houses, and thus brought about the destruction of the western side of a "narrow and dirty village inhabited by many low people." But perhaps the most remarkable compliment paid by the municipality to golf was the exemption in 1719, from the impost placed on wines, of the wine "vended and consumed in the house on Brunsfield Links built by James Brounhill, called Golfhall," the only extension of this privilege being to the wine "used at the sacrament," and that "accustomed to be given to the Lord Provost."

Scotsman 13th Oct 1919.

THE BOOK OF THE OLD EDINBURGH CLUB. Vol. X. The Burgh Muir of Edinburgh. By W. Moir Bryce. Printed for the Club by T. & A. Constable, Edinburgh.

Full notice has already been taken in our leading columns of the noble contribution to the history and topography of Edinburgh to which the president of the Old Edinburgh Club, the late W. Moir Bryce, devoted so large a share of his attention in the closing years of a useful life, and which, occupying as it does the whole of the tenth volume of his actions, offers such bountiful proof both of his powers of research and of his zealous and practical devotion to the interests in the Club and of the city. It only remains to say that his history of the Burgh Muir has been brought out in a manner that gratifies the eye as well as satisfies the mind; and that it is illustrated by old maps and prints that are nowhere else easy to find and consult.

The Glasgow Herald.
(Established 1783)

16th October 1919

EDINBURGH'S BURGH MUIR

"The Burgh Muir of Edinburgh. From the Records." By William Moir Bryce, LL.D. The Book of the Old Edinburgh Club for 1917-18. (Edinburgh: Printed for the Club by T. and A. Constable.)

The late Mr Moir Bryce was one of the original members of the Old Edinburgh Club; he was president at the time of his death; and he was probably the most prolific contributor to its records. This, his last, work is the most considerable in extent of his contributions, and it forms a fitting crown to his scholarly labours. Record searching was his business in life, and few have brought to that laborious task a more competent equipment of patience and care in research and of lucidity in presentation of the results.

The Burgh Muir of Edinburgh, occupying part of the site of the ancient forest of Drumseich, where David I. had the encounter with the stag which led to the foundation of Holyrood Abbey, was granted to the city by that saint king during the first half of the twelfth century. It was the scene of many memorable events—of the gathering of the armies; on six occasions Scottish forces were assembled there, one of them being the eve of the ill-starred irruption that ended at Flodden; of the temporary hospitals when the plague made its ghastly and oft-recurring visitations; of the gibbet with its rotting corpses, where among ordinary malefactors, the outlawed Macgregors were strung up in batches—on one occasion nine of them together—and the body of the Great Montrose was ignominiously deposited; and of many another joyful and mournful happening. Within its region, but not included in the royal grant, were other properties—the Grange of St Giles, Brunsfield, and Whitehouse. Of the transmission and development of these Mr Moir Bryce has much that is at once new and authentic to tell, and many misconceptions and erroneous statements to correct, helped greatly in his enterprise by a key plan, the joint production of himself and Dr Thomas Ross, the architectural authority.

The religious history of the Burgh Muir is associated mainly with the Convent of St Catherine of Siena, commemorated in the Sciennes (Sciens) district, though here also was a chapel of St Roque, a saint whose business was to ward off the plague, and the same whose name is corruptly preserved in Glasgow's St Rollock. In an Edinburgh deed the place is described as "the chapple commonly called St Rollocks or Simon Rollock's chapple or kirk." There were at one time or another five chapels in Scotland dedicated to this saint. The Convent of St Catherine of Siena was the only convent of the Dominican sisterhood ever erected in our country, and it was under the supervision of the Provincial Master of the Black Friars.

Incidentally we learn much of the affairs of Edinburgh associated with the Burgh Muir and the South Burgh Loch, such as the obligation imposed by the Magistrates on all feuars of portions of the Muir to build kilns for the manufacture of beer and of the establishment under the auspices of the Town Council of The

Fellowship and Society of Ale and Beer Brewers of the Burgh of Edinburgh—an early and unsuccessful attempt at liquor control both as to quality and price. Another curious reference to liquor concerns the exemption from the duty on wines accorded to "the house on the Brunsfield Links built in the current year (1717) by James Brounhill called Golfhall."

This exemption was connected with the playing of golf on these famous links, about the history of which there is also much information that does not agree with accepted tradition.

There are few phases of Edinburgh civic life or of the country's political history that do not undergo examination in this handsome volume, which so fittingly concludes the work of a student to whom not only the Old Edinburgh Club but all lovers of Scottish history are under a deep debt of gratitude.

Members of the Old Edinburgh Club and Friends are invited

Edinburgh Architectural Association

LECTURE

"Old Edinburgh, and Some of its Buildings"

BY

HENRY F. KERR, Esq.
A.R.I.B.A., F.S.A. (Scot.)

IN THE

COLLEGE OF ART, LADY LAWSON STREET
On Thursday, 27th November 1919, at 7.30 p.m.

Chairman—T. P. MARWICK, Esq., A.R.I.B.A.

LEWIS A. MACRITCHIE,
Hon. Secretary, Old Edinburgh Club.

THE SCOTSMAN

EDINBURGH, FRIDAY, November 28, 1919.

EDINBURGH'S OLD CLOSES.—The second public lecture of the current session of the Edinburgh Architectural Association was given last night in the College of Art Hall by Mr. Henry F. Kerr, A.R.I.B.A., F.S.A. (Scot.). Mr. T. P. Marwick, president, in the chair. Mr. Kerr's subject was "Old Edinburgh and some of its Buildings." The difference of set-out of the ancient city and the ecclesiastical township of the Canongate was pointed out. In the latter houses of courtiers were set in gardens, but within the city walls the houses were packed in closes and piled storey above storey. Towards the close of the fifteenth century a move was made to give greater space among the houses, and small courts, like those at Riddle's Court, were formed, then larger ones a century later, like Milne's Court and St James's Court, whereby more light and air were introduced into the alleys of the city. Later still this policy was carried out in Brown's Square, Argyle Square, and even beyond the confines of the old city wall in Allison's Square, and lastly George Square. By these and subsequent "improvements" many old buildings have been removed, more particularly the ancient and characteristic Nether Bow Port, the Black Turnpike (in order to form Hunter Square), in the 18th century, and in later centuries Blackfriars Wynd, Advocates' Close, the Old Tolbooth, great parts of Castlehill, including the Guise Palace, Gourlay's House (Melbourne Place), and most grievous of all the sweeping away of the West Bow. Of the two hundred closes and wynds of the old city in the 18th century not one now remains, unless we except the restored White Horse Close, and of the two thousand old "lands" only 22 now remained. In the 18th century the clearing away of two or three old lands did not matter much, but now when only 22 were left, to clear away one meant the destruction of a large fractional part of this old town. Some people seemed to think that all old buildings were slums. Mr. Kerr pointed out that the old buildings were not admired because they were slums, but in spite of their being slums. The buildings were not to blame for their present state, but the occupiers were, and not until the moral of the people was improved would slums vanish.

HISTORIC HOUSES IN EDINBURGH.

PROPOSED DEMOLITION.

A PLEA FOR THEIR PRESERVATION.

THE Town Council has at present under consideration an extensive scheme for the "clearance of slum areas," which affects various parts of the city, but falls most heavily, of course, on the old districts, in which the life of the past centuries has been enacted. There is no doubt that the districts scheduled require opening up, and that they contain many houses not fit for human habitation. On the other hand, it is to be kept in mind that at the present time there is extreme difficulty and great expense in building new houses, and that there is facing the authorities the fact that the war has stripped the country of money, and that there is going to arise a scarcity of capital, which may make it difficult for municipalities to raise loans. In the circumstances, the municipal authorities must take care to conserve what is good and sound in the districts scheduled for treatment, and wherever possible to reconstruct rather than to sweep away altogether such buildings as are still strong enough for remodelling. It is with this view that I desire to call attention to some old houses, which are landmarks, and tell the tale of certain events, which still appeal to the pride which Scotsmen have in their past history. There are very few houses going back even to the 17th century remaining in this historic city, and these it seems to me to be our duty to conserve if it be possible.

The most important group of houses which the citizens should protect is what may be called the Tailors' Hall group in the Cowgate. There are three buildings, dated respectively 1621, 1643, and 1644. The two latter are scheduled for destruction. They seem strong and sound, and not only are they most undoubtedly interesting to antiquaries, but they show façades beautiful in themselves. The third building, dating 1621, is incorporated in a brewery, and is therefore safe from destruction for a time. In this last-named old building was enacted one of the most remarkable events in Scottish history—the consolidation of the

whole people of Scotland by written pledge into a united body—a league which proved strong enough to defeat the constituted authority of the United Kingdom. "The National League and Covenant" was drawn up in February 1638; it created an army, and faced Charles I. in arms on Duns Law in June 1639, forcing him to make the "Pacification of Berwick," which yielded to the League all that it demanded.

Proceeding along the Cowgate from the west, and passing under the arch of George IV. Bridge, the visitor will find on the right a tall, handsome tenement surrounded by graceful, ornamental gables, and over the principal entrance the motto, "O Magnifie the Lord with me, and let us exalt His name together. Anno Domini 1643," with the initials of the builder and his wife, "R. H." and "I. H." Another doorway on the same tenement has over it a sculptured tablet with "the device of two sledemen carrying a barrel between them by means of a pole resting on the shoulder of each, technically styled a sling and ling." The device probably suggests the occupation of the old citizen who built the house. Continuing the line eastward is another "land," of the same height and general architectural character, although varying in details. This tenement is pierced by a broad archway leading to a courtyard, and is surmounted by a tablet containing the arms of the Tailors' Corporation—a huge pair of shears; the date 1644; and the inscription:—

"Almighty God who found
ed Built and crowned
This work with Blessings
Mak it to abound."

Passing through the archway, the visitor is faced across the courtyard by the Tailors' Hall, the headquarters of the Tailors' Corporation, during the years when it was, perhaps, the strongest of the Edinburgh Guilds. The hall has been in its day a very handsome building, although during the long years in which it has formed part of a brewery it has suffered considerably in personal appearance. It has had a storey added to its height, and a building has been placed against it on the north-east side. A sketch in Sir Daniel Wilson's "Traditions of Edinburgh" shows the hall before these additions were made. The entrance to the hall was through a holdly-moulded doorway in a square tower at the east end, which was surmounted by well-designed, crows-stepped windows. The entrance has the date 1621, and the following rhyming dedication:—

"To The Glory of God and virtuous renowne
The companies of Tailzours within this good
Toun"

For meeting of Their craft this Hal has erected
With trust in God's Goodness to be blest and
Protected."

On the pediment above the highest dormer window can also be made out the insignia of the shears, and the pious motto, "God give the Blessing To the Tailor craft in the Good Toun of Edinburgh."

It was in this old hall that the Scottish people was "formed up" in the year 1638, to resist what the nation with singular unanimity believed to be an attack on their civil and religious liberty by Charles I. How the Tailors' Hall came to figure in this national struggle for freedom is a story of the olden times pleasant to relate. It was on the 23rd August of the previous year (1637) that Charles I., over-anxious for the salvation of the souls of his Scottish subjects, introduced a liturgy into the parish churches of Scotland, without consulting the men and women whose souls he had taken under his care. The consequence was a tremendous ferment all over the country: in Edinburgh it took the form of an outbreak in St Giles' Church, for which Jenny Geddes gets the blame. The agitation against the Service Book got hotter and hotter as the days went on, and in November meetings were held by the different "orders" to organise resistance to the King. The result was the formation of a Committee in four sections—one representing the

The Scotsman 16th Dec 1919

nobility, one the counties—or, to use the old word, the "Barrons"; a third the burghs, and the fourth the clergy. These small committees were termed "the Tables." They seem to have remained in permanent session in Edinburgh, first of all to draw up a petition of rights to be presented to the King, then through the Scottish Privy Council, and then to watch events until the answer came from Whitehall.

In February 1638 the watchers discovered that an answer had reached the Privy Council refusing all the demands of the Scottish people, and that it was to be launched without previous notice by proclamation from the market crosses of the Royal burghs. Charles I. was a very pious man, but he never "played the game" straight with his subjects. On the 19th the proclamation was read from the Cross of Stirling, but "the Tables" had been too smart for the Privy Council, and the Earl of Home was there as their representative to lodge a "protestation" against the proclamation—and "take instruments thereof in the hands of notaries." The same happened at all the crosses; when the proclamation was read, one of the best known men in the district lodged a "protestation." Then the "fiery cross" went round the country, and the patriotic of all degrees poured into Edinburgh from all over Scotland. The men who were guiding the protesters possessed the best brains in the Scotland of the time. They adopted the old Scottish custom of binding the party opposing the Government by a "bond"; and they entrusted two of the ablest men in Scotland—the Rev. Alex. Henderson, a worthy successor to John Knox, and Archibald Johnston, of Warriston, a rising member of the Scottish Bar, to draft the bond. "The National League and Covenant" was the result. It was laid in the first place before the nobility, who had gathered in full strength in "Mr John Galloway's house"; then it came before the "Barrons," the representatives of the counties, and was afterwards carried to the men who represented the burghs. Having been thoroughly revised, in the afternoon of the 27th February a deputation representing these three orders laid the Covenant before the ministers of the National Church, who, to the number of two or three hundred, had gathered in the Tailors' Hall in the Cowgate.

But before the Covenant was read to the full meeting, the deputation adjourned, along with the "Commissioners of Presbyteries," to a summer-house in the garden attached to the Hall, and went over the Covenant clause by clause, and answered all criticisms. Then it was taken back to the Hall, and, after long discussion, passed unanimously. Next day, in the Greyfriars' Kirk, it was read aloud to all who came to listen, after Alexander Henderson had "verily powerfullie and pertinentlie" offered up prayer. Then, at four o'clock, the noblemen present started the signing of the Covenant, and far into the night the subscribing went on. Copies of the Covenant were immediately made, and sent out to every parish in Scotland.

There are three points which strike the modern reader who goes through the original chronicles of these proceedings. First, the wonderful wave of religious feeling—deep, strong, and genuine—which swept over almost the whole of Scotland. Second, the splendid organising ability of the men who directed the movement. They had to assist them no railways, no posts, no telegraph, and roads which were mostly only tracks; yet they managed to organise Scotland from the Borders to Sutherland. They raised money; they organised an army, and had the ability to choose a general who led that volunteer army to victory. And third, the prominent part which the Scottish nobility took in the movement which culminated in the framing of the Covenant. It is pleasant to read the old records, and discover so many names which are still well known all over Scotland.

There is only one sad side to the story. It is the thought that this national movement in the years following gradually got into the hands of fanatics, who rent it in pieces, and that the Covenant was ended by Cromwell's Ironsides breaking its army to pieces, on the banks of the Brox Burn, east of Dunbar, on 3rd September 1650. Still, the inception and execution of The National League and Covenant is one of the noblest pages in Scottish history, and it is the bounden duty of the citizens of Edinburgh to conserve every stone which tells the story.

There is another 17th century house for which I should like to say a word. It is Nisbet of Dirleton's house at the head of Reid's Close, which is threatened by the Haddington Entry clearance on the south side of the Canongate. Nisbet came of a lawyer family, and had a large practice at the Bar in the time of Charles I. and Cromwell. He made a fortune, which he invested in the purchase of the estate of Dirleton, and in the building of a new mansion-house for the estate, the pleasant house of Archerfield. In 1664 John Nisbet was appointed Lord Advocate, receiving a knighthood, and at the same time he was appointed a Judge of Session, under the title of Lord Dirleton. He held these offices until 1677, being the last Lord Advocate who was at the same time a Judge. Nisbet is remembered by a legal book which he published under the quaint title of "Dirleton's Doubts." He is also held in memory for his merciless prosecutions of the Covenanters. Nisbet of Dirleton's house was erected in 1624, and is a striking example of the town mansion-house of the period. It seems a stout old house, which might be restored instead of being swept away.

JOHN HARRISON.

THE SCOTSMAN

EDINBURGH, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 7, 1920.

THE LATE MR C. E. GREEN.

EDINBURGH LAW PUBLISHER.

We regret to announce the death of Mr Charles Edward Green of Gracemount, Liberton, head of the well-known firm of Messrs W. Green & Son, publishers, St Giles Street, Edinburgh, which occurred early yesterday morning at Gracemount House. Mr Green, who was born in Edinburgh fifty-four years ago, was a student of medicine at Edinburgh University, when his father's death made it necessary for him to abandon his career and devote his energies to business. The small concern of which he then assumed the management was by his ability and enterprise steadily extended and developed until it became a great law publishing house. His numerous ventures were attended with uniform and deserved success. His Encyclopedias of Law and Medicine are familiar to all practising lawyers and physicians, his valuable collections of Law Reports have a place in every legal library, and most of the standard works written in recent years on law, medicine, accounting, and agriculture were published by him. He was the founder and proprietor of the *Scots Law Times*, of the *Juridical Review*, which journal he also edited, and of the *Veterinary Review*. Mr Green's time and talents, however, were not absorbed by his business. He was a man of wide and varied interests. A survival of his early training was shown in his exhaustive researches into the origin of cancer. To this inquiry he devoted the labour of many years, the results of which are embodied in his monograph, *The Cancer Problem*, a work that secured the attention of the Faculty and passed through several editions. A volume of Scots character sketches, entitled *Lives in a Lowland Parish*, and an admirable county history of

East Lothian are his contributions to lighter letters. Some years ago Mr Green purchased the estate of Gracemount and St Catherine's, near Liberton. Thereafter he took a keen interest in local affairs, and during the war acted as President of Recruiting for the district and Chairman of the Prince of Wales's Fund. A popular and fluent speaker, his services were greatly in request, and he never refused them for any patriotic or charitable purpose. He was a Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh and a director of the Edinburgh Mortgage Company, of Messrs Neill & Co., printers, and of Dr Guthrie's Schools. His leisure was devoted to art and agriculture; he formed a valuable collection of paintings and farmed successfully his own land. By his untimely death the publishing world loses a distinguished figure, the county a hospitable and genial neighbour, and his wide circle of acquaintances a generous and loyal friend.

PRINCES STREET AMENITY.

COCKBURN ASSOCIATION AND ELECTRIC TRAMWAY DELAY.

THE Council of the Cockburn Association, in their 42nd annual report, recall with regret the death of their President, Sir J. H. A. Macdonald, and other members, and note changes in the list of office-bearers. The Right Hon. the Earl of Moray has been elected as President of the Association. Sir J. Lorne MacLeod, LL.D., has been elected as a member of Council. The Council have decided to ask four ladies to join the Council, and they have elected Lady Findlay of Aberlour, Mrs T. J. Millar, Miss M. R. Macleod, and Miss Rosaline Macdonald. The Council ask the annual meeting to confirm these elections. Now that the war is ended and peace has been proclaimed, it is hoped the citizens of Edinburgh will join the Association in increasing numbers. At present there are 281 life members and 136 annual members—in all, 417 members.

OLD EDINBURGH BUILDINGS.

The Council have had before them the question of the preservation of old buildings in Edinburgh, and they believe that the following notes upon the subject will be found of general interest:—The city is fortunate in having a large number of public buildings left in Edinburgh, of date prior to 1600. These are:—(1) The Castle, with its Parliament Hall, Queen Margaret's Chapel, and the Queen Mary's apartments; (2) St Giles; (3) the Parliament House; (4) Tron Church; (5) Magdalen Chapel; (6) the Palace of Holyrood House; (7) Holyrood Abbey; (8) Canongate Tolbooth. These are in such ownership that their preservation is practically secured. The only domestic buildings dating from 1600-1650 of importance, in the sense of their having distinctively Scottish character, which remain on the chief streets of the Old Town are:—

In CASTLE, one building—
Cannonball House. Very much altered internally, but in good preservation.
In LAWNMARKET, three or four buildings—
Gladstone's Land. Unrestored; a very fine front; the only remaining example of the arched ground story.
Brodie's Close. Front building and two tenements adjoining, the latter rather plain, but having characteristic gables.
In HIGH STREET, two buildings—
John Knox House, Mowbray House. Both restored, the latter under the auspices of the Cockburn Association.
In CANONGATE, five or six buildings—
Playhouse Close. Good, but injured by cement and paint.
Canongate Tolbooth. Kept in good repair.
Huntly House. Very good, but in parts in great disrepair.
Moray House. Restored.
Nisbet's House. Very fine example of early type, but badly out of repair.
Coitaces at Holyrood. Small, but very characteristic.
In COWGATE, one or two buildings—
Tailors' Hall. Front building a noble front, now somewhat dwarfed by the S.S.C. building. In bad repair internally, but very well built, and with large window space.
In GRASSMARKET, one building—
Old gabled house, on north side. One of the most valuable surviving houses, as it is of very early type, and has the only remaining examples of the shutter window frames.

Of these, which number about fifteen in all, four are at present in a very neglected state, though still sound in main structure; and these four are the most interesting and valuable as burghal relics. There are a number of tenements dating from about 1700. These have a certain stark dignity, but have no claim as compared with the fine gabled buildings which carry on the tradition of the period of Independence. There are also certain houses or portions of houses of early date in various closes, but so hidden away that they can only readily be found by people well acquainted with the Old Town. To-day the "Royal Mile" of Edinburgh can only show an average of six houses on each side to uphold its claim to this title. It is hoped that the Town Council will use every means in their power to preserve as many as possible of the few remaining specimens of the old buildings of distinctly Scottish character in the chief streets of the Old Town.

ELECTRIC TRAMS IN PRINCES STREET.

In view of the transfer of the cable tramway system in the city into the hands of the Town Council, and the consequent prospect that the electrification of the tramway system would become an urgent question, the Council appointed a special Sub-Committee to deal with the matter. This Sub-Committee, with the approval of the Council, is, says the report, confining itself to the aesthetic aspect of the question, mainly with the object of trying to secure that Princes Street shall not be disfigured by overhead wires, with a forest of unsightly standards necessary to support them. The fact that the question of Princes Street was postponed by the Town Council for a period of two years showed that there was serious difference of opinion as to how it should be dealt with. This has afforded time for all who have the best interests of the city at heart to strengthen the hands of those in the Town Council who are holding out against an act of vandalism, which, if consummated, would bring lasting discredit upon the present generation of citizens. Fortunately, events now appear to be moving in the direction of considerable delay in the electrification proposals being carried out. Meanwhile, public opinion may make itself felt and respected, and there is little, if any, doubt that the whole trend of that opinion is in favour of the view that the adoption of the overhead system would be fatal to the beauty of Princes Street, and cannot be permitted. Gratification is expressed at the abandonment of the Queensferry tramway scheme.

WAR MEMORIALS.

At the instigation of the Royal Scottish Academy there has been formed a General Committee representative of public bodies throughout Scotland to act as an advisory authority, to which those charged with the erection of war memorials in Scotland might look for guidance. The Council of the Association were asked to nominate one representative to act upon this General Committee, and Dr Thomas Ross was appointed. This Committee has been consulted in connection with a large number of the proposed war memorials and given valuable assistance.

Members will recollect that through the agency of the Association new windows representing the art of stained-glass at its highest level are to replace the present inadequate lights in St Margaret's Chapel at the Castle. Mr Douglas Strachan had begun the designs before the outbreak of the war, but during its course his work has necessarily been brought to a standstill, while he himself gave personal service to the military authorities. He has now reorganised his studio, and though much pressed with accumulations of work, he confidently hopes to be able to complete the lights by the end of the winter.

For the period from 1st January 1918 to 30th September 1919 there is a balance in hand of £67, 8s. 7d., exclusive of the sum in respect of the Queen Margaret Chapel scheme. The Parliamentary expenses incurred in London. Parliamentary agents was £38, 4s. 11d.

Scotsman 10th Jan 1920

Letters to the Editor.

OLD EDINBURGH HOUSES.

University of Edinburgh, January 10, 1920.

Sir,—The awakened public interest in our Old Edinburgh houses is a very satisfactory sign of the times. The Cockburn Association has made it a constant aim to secure as far as is practicable their preservation, on the ground that the character of Old Edinburgh architecture depends, not on a few outstanding monuments, but on the noble blocks of our great "lands," "piled deep and massy, close and high," which, if not presenting what purists would call "architecture," are so monumental in their masses, so effective in their grouping, so varied in their perspective views, at times so quaint and expressive in their details, that their aesthetic as well as their historical value is very great. If the old West Bow still survived and preserved its ancient frontages, the effect of it, with the ascent and the two curves to work magic in the ever-changing perspectives, would be by far the finest thing of the kind in the world. When these seventeenth or eighteenth century houses are removed, the structures that may take their place—Tron Square is an example—though no doubt excellent from certain points of view, are not beautiful, and are totally devoid of Edinburgh character. Fortunately difficulties in the way of preservation are in some respects not so great in Edinburgh as in many other old cities, for in the first place our buildings are of massive stonework, not of brick or in the half-timber technique. I have heard, once even from the lips of a high civic official, the term "tumbledown" applied to the structures in question, but the truth is that, though perhaps internally and in the matter of roofing out of repair, they are distinctly not "tumbledown," and, in fact, it is sometimes not easy to get them down. When the particularly fine old house at the corner of the West Bow and the Lawnmarket was destroyed about forty years ago, by one of the worst acts of vandalism in the city records, it is said that the greatest difficulty was experienced in breaking up the tremendously solid walls of the inner structure.

In the second place, as many must have noticed, the old fronts are, as a rule, well supplied with windows. Their fenestration, or the ratio of window space to the whole surface of the facade, is often remarkably good. The front of Mylne's Court to the Lawnmarket is an example, and may seem at a first glance to be almost all window. This means that there is ample access for light and air to the interiors, and that the external facades of the blocks, on which depends their aesthetic charm, need not, as a rule, be interfered with. In dealing recently with the building last mentioned, the Town Council has given a most valuable object-lesson in preservation. The structure has been entirely remodelled internally, and the houses in it are quite delightful little residences, looking out at the back on to Mylne's Court, which is the best bit of old residential Edinburgh still left to us. All honour to the civic authorities who planned and carried out, at a considerable cost, this admirable work. What we need now is the same spirit in all dealings with the old properties in the city, the fate of which is now trembling in the balance.—I am, &c.

G. BALDWIN BROWN.

THE SCOTSMAN

EDINBURGH, TUESDAY, JANUARY 13, 1920.

EDINBURGH citizens and Edinburgh visitors take pleasure in her stones. To the lovers and students of Scottish history, the Old Town is their Mount Zion, and its very dust to them is dear. It is impossible for those who know something about the demolitions and reconstructions of former years to hear without a spasm of apprehension that plans are again in contemplation for the levelling and rebuilding of portions of the more ancient part of the city which for centuries have been the home of traditions, and, in their outward aspects, the delight of persons of taste and a magnet drawing hither pilgrims from distant lands. It is feared, not without reason, that in the process of "clearing slum areas," attention will be again given not only first, but last and solely, to considerations of sanitation and of immediate cost and profit. Nobody questions the right of the health of the population and of the comfort and well-being of the dwellers in the venerable houses that fringe our "King's Way" to have a foremost place in the settlement of the problem of what buildings should be pulled down, and of what should be erected in their stead. But is it not possible to reconcile with the claims of sanitation those of history and of aesthetics, and even those of economy? A treasure, even of the material kind, resides in structures that are closely associated with the civil, religious, and literary annals of the city and kingdom; and instances can easily be cited—some of them are pointed to by Professor Baldwin Brown in a letter we published yesterday—in which irreparable injury has been done to Old Edinburgh by the carrying out of schemes of "improvement," which have robbed it of an essential part of its charm and powers of attraction. Changes, like the demolition of the picturesque edifice at the Bowhead, conceived in ignorance and executed in haste, have been repented of when too late; they have deprived the city of assets, the value of which can now be made appreciable to the utilitarian mind—of part of its heritage from the past, which it is beyond the power of art or money to restore. Remembrance of former errors and losses of the kind make the public watchful and critical in entertaining new housing and improvement plans which, it is understood, imply the destruction of features of the street and house architecture of long-past generations. Dr John Harrison drew attention to the subject in an interesting article, which appeared in our columns on the 16th of last month, and it is satisfactory to observe that the Cockburn Association has taken up the subject. In the report of that body, the importance of "the preservation of the Old Buildings in Edinburgh" is understated rather than exaggerated. It might be possible to show that the "Royal Mile" still possesses more than "an average of six houses on each side to uphold its claim to the title." But if buildings, or relics of buildings, belonging to the period when Edinburgh was a residence of Royalty have become rare on the line of the High Street and Canongate, and in the fringing wynds and closes, there is all the more cause for keeping jealous watch over their preservation.

tion. Some of these dwellings are well assured against danger at the hands of the modern vandals. But others, and these among the most valuable of our "Burghal Relics," are in a precarious and neglected state. The celebrated, or notorious, Sir George Mackenzie of Rosehaugh, who lived in the Lower High Street, once wrote that fame is an investment the dividends on which are paid only to our ghosts. The remark is peculiarly true of famous old houses. They repay the community that owns them with interest—in all senses of the word—in proportion to their age and reputation, even when they have become ghosts or skeletons of their former selves.

The peril is not confined to the historic thoroughfare between the Castle and Holyrood. Nor should public care and interest be monopolised by buildings that can carry back their story to the fighting times of the sixteenth, seventeenth, and early eighteenth centuries. After Court and Parliament had taken flight, after the last echoes of the civil wars had died down, the High Street and its adjuncts continued to be a home and centre of art and letters, of wit and learning. Houses in which dwelt the arbiters of taste and circles of literature of the era that preceded and included that of Burns and Scott are coming to their own in maturity of age and fame, and claim the right to be cared for and handed down. There are other buildings, as Dr Baldwin Brown reminds us, that, without possessing a special title on the ground of antiquity, or historical or literary association, call for preservation as being an element in the impression which Old Edinburgh makes on all who know it—"so monumental are they in their masses, so effective in their grouping, so varied in their perspective, at times so quaint and expressive in their details." The Grassmarket and the Cowgate, as other correspondents have pointed out, are capable of being greatly improved in the matter of health and comfort, while their too scanty remains of antiquity are reverently preserved. The Falconer Hall, in the Cowgate, on behalf of which Dr Harrison has made a special appeal, is a "historic house" on the ground both of its story, identified with the National League and Covenant, and the Edinburgh Trades, and its remarkable architectural features and rich encrustment of emblems and inscriptions. It is unthinkable that these memorials of a critical period of our annals should go the way of so many of our city landmarks, and be irretrievably lost, or at best divorced from the original site. It has been urged that in the housing schemes which have been, or are about to be, brought under the notice of the Municipal Authority, the dwellers in these "slum areas" deserve particular consideration, as they will be rated in order to help in supplying workpeople of a higher social grade with houses in the suburbs at non-economic rents. But it has also been shown—and the treatment of Mylne's Court, in the Lawnmarket, has been cited as an example—that the stonework of the characteristic structures in Old Edinburgh is so massive and substantial, and their "fenestration"—or ratio of window space to the surface of the front—so good in many cases, that they can be converted into what may be considered model workmen's houses with comparative ease, and, at the present high rate of building materials, with large saving of cost. Thus, with improved sanitary housing accommodation can be combined the preservation of the features and

relics of the Edinburgh of past times to be the pride and delight of the Edinburgh of to-day.

Scotsman 15th Jan. 1920

EDINBURGH TOWN COUNCIL.

HOUSING SCHEME ARRANGEMENTS.

IMPROVEMENTS IN SLUM PROPERTY.

A MEETING of Edinburgh Town Council was held yesterday—Lord Provost Chesser presiding.

HUMANE SLAUGHTERING.

In answer to Mr Drummond Shiels, Mr Rose, Convener of the Markets Committee, said they had had repeated exhibitions of the method of killing animals at the slaughter-house by ball cartridge. The Committee were present on each occasion, and they were unanimously of opinion that they had not seen anything which was so efficient or satisfactory as the present method of stunning the animals with boltax. They did not propose to make any change before they saw something better than they had seen.

Mr Shiels asked if the Committee had considered the question of making the method of slaughtering optional.

Mr Rose said that had not been considered.

PRESERVATION OF OLD EDINBURGH.

A letter was read from the secretary of the Old Edinburgh Club sending representations regarding the preservation within the slum areas of buildings possessing historical associations or exhibiting the architectural characteristics of past periods of our national history. It was pointed out that the attention of the Club had been directed to the scheme at present under the consideration of the Town Council for dealing with many of the buildings in the Old Town which had been certified by the Medical Officer for Health as unfit for occupation. They were convinced that the entire disappearance of some of these properties would be an irreparable loss, and it was urged that before any building was condemned to entire demolition care should be taken to ascertain whether it was not possible, while submitting the interior to essential reconstruction, to retain the outside walls, especially the street elevation, and so preserve the external appearance of the buildings.

Mr Whitson, in moving that the matter be referred to the Public Health Committee, said he could add little to what had been so well said by Professor Baldwin Brown and in *The Scotsman*.

Mr Watson said he hoped this would not delay progress in dealing with the housing problem.

(Cries of "No.")

Treasurer Duns said the letter was simply an encouragement to continue as they had been doing in regard to this matter.

The motion was approved.

OLD EDINBURGH CLUB

THE TWELFTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE CLUB will be held in the CITY CHAMBERS on the afternoon of *Friday, 30th inst., at 4 o'clock.*

W. B. BLAICKIE, Esq., LL.D., D.L., Honorary Vice-President of the Club, will preside.

A large attendance of Members is desired.

LEWIS A. MACRITCHIE,
Hon. Secretary.

40 PRINCES STREET,
EDINBURGH, 24th January 1920.

BUSINESS

Annual Report and Balance-Sheet (print annexed).
Election of Office-Bearers and Council; and
Any other competent business.

REPORT

The Council beg to submit to the Club the Twelfth Annual Report. During the year ending 31st December 1919 there were 19 vacancies in the membership. These have been filled up, and there still remain 15 names on the list of applicants for admission.

The following meetings were held :—

1. LECTURE

On the evening of Thursday, 20th February 1919, a meeting of the Club was held in Dowell's Rooms, 20 George Street, when a lantern lecture on 'Gourlay's House and its Memories' was delivered by Mr.

W. Forbes Gray, F.S.A. (Scot.). Mr. William Cowan, one of the Vice-Presidents, presided over a large attendance.

2. REGISTER HOUSE

By permission of the late Sir J. Patten MacDougall, K.C.B., Deputy-Clerk Register, the Office-Bearers and Council visited the Register House on the afternoon of Saturday, 22nd March 1919. Sir J. Balfour Paul, C.V.O., LL.D., and Professor R. K. Hannay acted as guides.

3. EXHIBITION OF MAPS AND PLANS OF EDINBURGH FROM THE EARLIEST TIMES

By invitation from the Royal Scottish Geographical Society the members had the privilege of visiting the Exhibition in the Society's Rooms during April 1919.

4. BONALY TOWER

On the afternoon of Saturday, 17th May 1919, by permission of the Trustees of the late Mr. David Simson, the members visited Bonaly Tower. Mr. W. Forbes Gray acted as leader in the absence of Councillor John Harrison, C.B.E.

5. GRACEMOUNT AND ST. CATHERINE'S WELL

By permission of the late C. E. Green, Esq., F.R.S.E., the members visited Gracemount and St. Catherine's Well on the afternoon of Saturday, 21st June 1919. Mr. Green acted as leader, and with Mrs. Green entertained the company to tea.

6. LECTURE

By invitation of the Edinburgh Architectural Association, the members attended at the College of Art on the evening of Thursday, 27th November 1919, when a lantern lecture on 'Old Edinburgh and Some of its Buildings' was delivered by Mr. Henry F. Kerr, A.R.I.B.A., F.S.A. (Scot.). Mr. John Watson, F.R.I.B.A., presided.

All the excursions were well attended by members and their friends, and the thanks of the Club are due to those who acted as leaders.

DEATH OF DR. W. MOIR BRYCE, PRESIDENT OF THE CLUB

At a meeting of the Council, held on 28th October 1919, Mr. William Cowan, one of the Vice-Presidents, who presided, referred in feeling terms to the great loss the Club had sustained through the death of the President, Dr. W. Moir Bryce, and on his motion the following resolution was unanimously adopted :—

‘The Council desire to record their sense of the great loss the Club has sustained in the death of the President, Dr. Moir Bryce. Dr. Bryce became a member of the Club at its foundation in 1908. He was elected a member of Council in 1910, a Vice-President in 1913, and President in 1914. To the Book of the Club for 1909 he contributed articles on the Flodden Wall and on the Covenanters’ prison, and the succeeding volumes contain several important and interesting articles from his pen. During the last years of his life he was engaged on the exhaustive history of the Burgh Muir, which forms the volume recently issued to the members. To all his work for the Club, Dr. Bryce gave ungrudgingly both of his time and of his great professional knowledge, and his contributions remain as models of careful research and painstaking accuracy. The Council instruct the Secretary to send an extract of this Minute to Mrs. Bryce, with an expression of their deep sympathy with her and her daughter in their bereavement.’

PRESERVATION OF OLD EDINBURGH BUILDINGS

The Council have recently had under consideration a scheme at present before the Town Council for dealing with a large number of old houses which have been condemned by the Public Health Authority.

A memorandum has now been prepared and presented to the Town Council calling attention to certain of these houses which are of great importance both historically and architecturally, and asking that every effort should be made to preserve these either in their entirety or so far as concerns their external features.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE CLUB

The tenth volume of the Book of the Club, being that for the years 1917 and 1918, was issued to members in September last.

It is intended that the volume for 1919 should contain the following :—

Lord Provost Stewart and the Defence of Edinburgh in 1745, by Dr. Blaikie.

A further instalment of extracts from the Tolbooth Records, by Mr. Fairley.

A plan of the Old Town as it was about the middle of the eighteenth century, with explanatory notes, by Mr. Henry F. Kerr.

Old Edinburgh Club

ABSTRACT OF THE ACCOUNTS OF THE HONORARY TREASURER

For the Year ending 31st December 1919

CHARGE		DISCHARGE	
I. Funds at close of last Account :-		I. Transactions :-	
(a) In Bank on Deposit Receipt,	£400 0 0	Volume X.—Printings, Indexing, and Binding,	£347 12 5
(b) Less—Balance due to Honorary Treasurer,	4 0 9	Postage, Delivery, etc.,	5 17 7
	£395 19 3	J. Bartholomew for Key Plan of Burgh	25 0 0
Arrears of Subscriptions,	7 12 0	Muir of Edinburgh,	25 0 0
	£403 11 3		
II. Subscriptions :-		II. Expenses of Meetings,	£378 10 0
For year 1919 (350 Members at 10s. 6d.), £183 15 0		III. Printing and Stationery,	4 15 6
Less—Paid in advance in 1918,	1 11 6	IV. Miscellaneous—Postages, etc.,	16 10 5
	£182 3 6	V. Funds at close of this Account :-	10 16 4
23 Libraries at 10s. 6d.,	£12 1 6	(a) In Bank on Deposit Receipt,	£208 19 7
6 Associates at 2s. 6d.,	0 15 0	(b) In hands of Honorary Treasurer,	0 10 10
For year (1920), 8 Members in advance,	4 4 0	(c) Arrears :-	£260 10 5
For Year (1920), 1 Library in advance,	0 10 6	For year 1917—	
	17 11 0	1 Associate,	0 2 6
	189 14 6	For year 1918—	
III. Interest on Deposit Receipts,	14 4 5	1 Associate,	£0 2 6
IV. Transactions sold,	4 4 0	1 Member,	0 10 6
	£921 14 2	For year 1919—	0 13 0
		1 Associate,	£0 2 6
		6 Members,	3 3 0
		1 Library,	0 10 6
			3 16 0
			211 1 11
			£921 14 2

Edinburgh, 10th January 1920.—I have examined the Accounts of the Honorary Treasurer of the Old Edinburgh Club for the year ending 31st December 1919, of which the above is an Abstract, and find them correctly stated and sufficiently vouched and instructed.

THOMAS B. WHITSON, C.A., Hon. Treasurer.

W. MELVILLE SYM, C.A., Hon. Auditor.

Old Edinburgh Club.

21 Rutland Street,
Edinburgh, 24th January 1920.

DEAR SIR (OR MADAM),

In terms of Rule IV. the Annual Subscription of 10s. 6d. for the current Session is now due, and I shall be glad to receive payment thereof at your convenience.

I am,

Yours faithfully,

THOMAS B. WHITSON,
Hon. Treasurer.

Mr. THOMAS B. WHITSON, C.A.,
Hon. Treasurer,
OLD EDINBURGH CLUB,
21 Rutland Street.

DEAR SIR,

I enclose..... p. 10s. 6d. in
payment of my Subscription for the current Session.

I am,

Yours faithfully,

(Signature).....

Edinburgh Evening Dispatch.

Telephone, 9380.

EDINBURGH, FRIDAY, January 30, 1920.

SOAP AND WATER FOR THE SLUMS.

DR BLAIKIE'S SUGGESTION.

Dr W. B. Blaikie, D.L., who presided at the twelfth annual meeting of the Old Edinburgh Club which was held in the City Chambers this afternoon, made reference to the failing health of Lord Rosebery, which prevented him being present at the meeting, and said that the services he had rendered to the Club would never go out of their memory.

Referring to the proposed erection of a national war memorial on the Castle Rock, Dr Blaikie said he had the assurance of the Duke of Atholl that there was no intention of touching any of the historic buildings on the Rock. Such a shrine if well done would add an exceedingly suitable chapter to the history of Edinburgh which was written on the walls of the Castle.

Regarding the tramways, he thought far too much fuss had been made. Nothing in the nature of tramways could permanently disfigure the city. Its history and tradition would still remain.

Alluding to the city's improvement schemes, particularly the sanitary schemes, he thought the sanitary authorities should turn their attention to the value of soap and water. The present condition of our slums was in many cases due to a want of soap and water. If in these socialistic days the inhabitants did not see their way to supply these, perhaps the authorities might consider it their duty to do so. Soap was perhaps dear, but water was cheap. Whatever was done they should repair what was repairable, rather than that there should be any destruction of historical buildings to which Edinburgh owed so much. (Applause.)

Mr Wm. Cowan was elected president in place of the late Dr Moir Bryce.

THE SCOTSMAN

EDINBURGH, SATURDAY, January 31, 1920.

OLD EDINBURGH CLUB.

CARS, CLEARANCES, AND THE CASTLE.

Dr W. B. Blaikie presided at the twelfth annual meeting of the Old Edinburgh Club, held yesterday in the City Chambers. In moving the approval of the annual report, said they regretted Lord Rosebery was not there to preside over the gathering, as he had done on previous occasions. His help and services would never go out from their memory. The Chairman also paid a tribute to the work of Mr Moir Bryce, mentioning the gifts which he had made of articles of archaeology interest. During the eleven years the Club had existed, they had produced monographs, historical, biographical, traditional, and artistic. Lord Rosebery had said that to enjoy Edinburgh you must not only know the town itself, but you must know the traditions of it. It had been their programme to interpret these traditions to their members and to the world at large.

THE CASTLE MEMORIAL SCHEME.

With regard to the National War Memorial which it was proposed to put up on the Castle, Dr Blaikie said he had read with the greatest care the Duke of Atholl's memorandum. The real point of the proposal was the erection of a shrine on the Castle Rock to the memory of those noble lords who fell in the great war. They would remember Lord Rosebery's letters to the papers, imploring that Edinburgh Castle, which was a history of the city and the country, should not be meddled with. When he thought of the Duke, whose name, family, and title were a part of the history of Scotland, it was certain he would do nothing to injure the stone history of Scotland, and he was glad to think his coadjutor, the hand that was to do the work, was Sir Robert Lorimer. For nine centuries they had

been building at the Castle. The new building would not interfere with its ancient history; it was simply adding a chapter to the history of the country. This shrine, if well done, seemed to him an exceedingly suitable chapter to add to the history of Edinburgh.

TOO MUCH FUSS ABOUT TRAMWAYS.

Dr Blaikie proceeded to say he thought there had been far too much fuss made about the tramways. If they walked along and looked at Edinburgh and Arthur's Seat and the Castle Rock, and the Old Town rising across the valley, they could only think that anything in the way of tramway disfigurement was merely rudimentary and primitive and something passing—a stick or string that would soon pass away. The old city would remain there. There was an old saying—"The mulberry tree lives long, the mulberries perish quickly." The old city was the mulberry tree. The stick or string, whether it were in Princes Street or not, was little more than a scaffolding of a building that was being repaired, and would disappear long before the old city itself.

It was fortunate that they had as colleagues in the Club the Lord Provost and the Magistrates and Councillors of Edinburgh. They had also the good fortune of having on the Council the City Engineer, Mr Campbell. They could therefore all work together, and with regard to the improvement schemes it was well to have the assurance that anything done in connection with the scheme would not have the faintest effect on the historical buildings of Edinburgh. They could look forward with happiness to the Health Department scheme of removing certain slums that probably would be better away.

BREWING TERMINATED.

They must think of Edinburgh's industries. Edinburgh had few staple industries. One was brewing, which was one of the most ancient institutions. Edinburgh was famous for beer before it became famous for whisky. Whisky was a parvenu. Printing, another industry of Edinburgh, was more modern. He did not know whether any of them were "Pussyfoots," but he knew there was a movement that might injure the brewing industry. It was also possible that economic reasons might injure the industry of printing. They had, however, one great asset, and that was Edinburgh's history. It had been the Club's business to be a sort of conscience to the Town Council. In improvement schemes there was one item which the sanitary authorities might well remember, and that was the value of soap and water. He was afraid in many of their slums the stinkiness had arisen from the want of soap and water. If in these Socialistic days the inhabitants would not apply soap and water, it might be the duty of the authorities to do so. Soap and water might be infinitely cheaper than an improvement scheme. No member would view with satisfaction the destruction of these historical buildings to which Edinburgh owed so much.

Dr Thomas Ross seconded the adoption of the report, which was unanimously agreed to. He pointed out with regard to the discovery of David's Tower in the Castle, that the late Mr Blane had informed the Architectural Association twenty years ago of the location of the tower. He was sure all the members of the Club would do all they could to preserve the antique parts of Edinburgh. They should take care, also, that no building disappeared without some record of it being kept.

Mr Wm. Cowan was elected president on the motion of the Chairman. On the motion of Mr W. Kinloch Allan, Messrs Thomas Ross, L.L.D., Robert T. Skinner, and John Geddie were elected vice-presidents, and Mr Lewis A. MacRitchie was re-elected honorary secretary. On the motion of Mr William Baird, the Rev. William Burnetts and Messrs John Russell, Charles R. Boag Watson, and James H. Jamieson were appointed members of Council.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman was accorded on the motion of Mr Addison Smith, C.B.

The Glasgow Herald

SATURDAY, JANUARY 31, 1920.

SCOTTISH WAR MEMORIAL

Mr Walter B. Blaikie, F.L.D., D.L., occupied the chair at the annual meeting in the City Chambers, Edinburgh, yesterday, of the Old Edinburgh Club, and moved the adoption of the report. At the outset he expressed regret at the cause of the absence of Lord Rosebery, the honorary president of the club. He was sure the sympathy of every member would go out to Lord Rosebery, and that the recollection of the services his Lordship had rendered to the club would never leave their memory. (Applause.) After referring to the valuable work accomplished by the club during the 11 years of its history, the Chairman said their present interests were three—the National War Memorial, the tramways in Princes Street, and the Corporation's proposed scheme of city improvement. Of the National War Memorial he would only say that, having read the Duke of Atholl's memorandum, he found that the real point of the scheme was that it proposed to erect a shrine on Edinburgh Castle rock to the memory of the noble lords who fell in the great war. Lord Rosebery had written to the press imploring that Edinburgh Castle should not be meddled with, but he (the chairman) had the assurance of the Duke of Atholl that there was no intention of touching the present buildings, the intention being simply to add this shrine, for which there was a suitable site. And when they thought of the Duke of Atholl, whose name, whose family and title were part of the history of Scotland, he was perfectly certain nothing would be done to injure Edinburgh Castle. But he was glad to think that the Duke's coadjutor in the scheme was Sir Robert Lorimer. For nine centuries there had been buildings on Edinburgh Castle rock. The new building would not interfere with the ancient structures; it would provide a new and an exceedingly suitable chapter to the history of Edinburgh as it was written on the walls of the Castle. (Applause.)

Touching on the other matters of interest, Dr Blaikie said anything in the way of tramway disfigurement was merely rudimentary and primitive—the old city would remain. Edinburgh, he confessed, had few staple manufactures. Two of them were threatened. There was a movement that might possibly injure brewing, and it was also possible that economic reasons might injure the industry of printing. But they had one great asset—the history of Edinburgh, which was written in stone on the Old Town. (Applause.)

Mr Thomas Ross, L.L.D., seconded, and the report was adopted. Mr William Cowan was elected president of the club in succession to the late Mr W. Moir Bryce, L.L.D.

THE SCOTSMAN

EDINBURGH, TUESDAY, February 10, 1920.

AN OLD DIRECTORY'S STORY.

EDINBURGH 100 YEARS AGO.

(By a Correspondent.)

A POST OFFICE directory is not a volume usually associated with interesting reading or regarded as a source of enlightenment on manners and customs of the people or the conditions of life in the locality; yet as the years pass a surprising amount of information on these subjects may be gleaned from such a record, while progress or decay in this direction or in that stands out with startling emphasis. This is particularly marked in the case of a city like Edinburgh. Perusal of a century-old directory throws, for instance, remarkable light on the extent to which London has displaced Edinburgh as a Capital, even to Scotsmen themselves sad to say, and how swifter locomotion and other economic factors have revolutionised the habits of all sorts and conditions of men.

And yet, as the years pass, the old directory may be regarded as a source of enlightenment on manners and customs of the people or the conditions of life in the locality; yet as the years pass a surprising amount of information on these subjects may be gleaned from such a record, while progress or decay in this direction or in that stands out with startling emphasis.

OLD LOCOMOTION.

Then, instead of only a handful of what the Directory calls the "Nobility and Gentry" having their town residences in Edinburgh as is the case to-day, a very large number of the old landed and titled families of Scotland had their town houses the circumstance being particularly pronounced in the case of dowagers and maiden ladies who figure largely in the Directory with the territorial "of" attached to their names. The advent of steam and, together, by bringing town and country close together, has largely discounted the necessity for, or desirability of, a town house in the Scottish Capital, while the same factors, by rendering London more accessible, have still further tended to swell the stream of emigration away from Edinburgh of much of its former lustre and glory. Even more pronounced is the decay of the city, as the seat of Government, revealed in the old Directory. Only the very oldest Government Departments figure in it—the Exchequer, Court of Session, Stamps, Taxes, Post Office, Register House, and the like, with, in addition, various War Departments, the Admiralty, and Board of Customs and Excise. To the patriotic Scot it is indeed pathetic to note, by comparison with to-day, the encroachments which have been made on these old evidences of Scotland's one-time independence, the removal of so many old landmarks of the country's separate identity, and the centralisation of authority in London.

FORMER OFFICIALS.

Then, with the abolition of the jurisdiction of the Barons of Exchequer in regard to taxation in Scotland, have disappeared from the modern Edinburgh Directory such officials as the Lord Chief Baron and the Lord Chief Commissioner, the Receiver-General and Deputy Receiver-General of Exchequer, and their Attorney—the King's Remembrancer being the only survivor. The Admiralty in those days, with offices in Waterloo Place, had a Judge of the High Court of Admiralty for Scotland, Solicitor for the High Court, Clerks, Deputy Clerk, Assistant Clerks, and numerous Solicitors and Procurators. An Inspector-General of the Coast Guard also appears. The Customs then had a Board of Commissioners for Scotland, with a Surveyor-General, Comptroller-General, and Receiver-General and Solicitor. The Excise was similarly endowed, with a Deputy Comptroller, Auditor, and a staff of Accountants in addition. To-day the Admiralty is unrepresented in Edinburgh; the Board of Customs and the Board of Excise with all their highly placed officials have disappeared, and their jurisdiction and functions have been transferred to London, only a district Collector being left to represent them. The War Office was represented by the Adjutant-General's Office, the Barrack Office, the Ordnance Office, and Quartermaster-General and Royal Engineer; while there was also a Superintendent of the Honourable East India Company's Recruiting Service in Scotland. There were separate Departments for Stamps, Duties, with a Comptroller and Solicitor, and for Taxes, with a Comptroller and Deputy Comptroller and Solicitor, all now merged in one Comptroller and one Solicitor. An unfamiliar official figure under the title of Inspector-General of Exports and Imports for Scotland. The Post Office had not only a Secretary but a Postmaster-General for Scotland in the person of Sir David Wedderburn, Baronet, under whose patronage the Directory bears to be published. To-day Scotland knows neither Inspector-General of Exports and Imports nor a Postmaster-General. The Court of Session, Lyon Court, Crown Court, and Register House are the only Scottish Departments of Government on which the all-potent Southron has not laid his clutches, though even the Lyon and his Officers have not escaped modernisation in tabards "made in England," and with the Scottish Lion subordinated to the stealthier English Leopards. What are we to think of the Scottish spirit of independence which in this short space of a hundred years has tamely acquiesced in seeing such relics of its past identity torn from it, apparently without protest—certainly without effective opposition?

The city has of course made progress in other directions, while plainly decayed in the connections just referred to. Reference to the street list shows the New Town just in process of formation. The Newington, Morningside, and Murrayfield districts were practically wholly unbuilt. Green Fields—a farm even—must have stretched between Edinburgh and Leith. No thought of amalgamation then! Stage coaches ran between the city and all parts of Scotland. The mail coach covered the distance between Edinburgh and London in forty-six hours, and to Aberdeen in fifteen and a half. "Passage boats" plied thrice daily on the Union Canal; while various "smacks" and "traders" sailed from Leith to London, Aberdeen, Perth, Dundee, and other places, and the "Australian Company" had four "ships" (all under 500 tons!) for the regular conveyance of goods and passengers between Leith and New South Wales and Van Dieman's Land, as the notice bears. Picture to-day such a journey in a ship of 450 tons! Carriers conveyed goods to and from the city from all parts of Scotland and England, from Beaulieu, Inverness, and Aberdeen in the north to Birmingham, Manchester, and even London in the south. The Sedan chair was still an ordinary means of locomotion, and chair makers and chairmasters are frequently met with; and it was then as necessary as now to protect "fares" against exorbitant charges and unreasonable and illegal treatment. There were no daily papers in Scotland in the days of our Directory, but *The Scotsman* appeared twice weekly, on Wednesday and Saturday. On the other hand, there were nine private banking concerns in the city, in addition to the joint-stock banks we know to-day; while a considerable number of insurance companies had already come into existence, and occupy a large part of the appendix with their advertisement.

VANISHED TRADES.

The trades and occupations reveal many vanished crafts, unusual designations, and weird combinations of avocation, with, alas, a certain sycophantic worship of things English, a somewhat childish but none the less pathetic desire to keep up the old "Court connection." Various tailors add the word "from London," in the hope of capturing popular favours; while every "Royal tradesman" has taken care to publish the fact. Thus we have the King's Master Mason, Architect, Carpenter, Tailor, Confectioner, and even Vinegar Maker for Scotland, with a host of others, such as Damask Manufacturer, Peruke Maker, Grocer, Furrier, and Pastry Baker. Among the more curious entries are the Taskman of Salisbury Crags (presumably of the grazing in the King's Park), "Mason and Smoke Curer," "Mason and Spirit Dealer," "Lapidary and Spirit Dealer," "Coal, Grain and Spirit Dealer," "Beef Steak and Ham Shop," "Roasted Corn Warehouses," "Miner and Causewaylayer," and the like. Stocking makers, straw hat makers, and shawl manufacturers were common occupations, while quill makers had not yet been superseded by the makers of steel pens. There were numerous "Cowfeeders" within the city boundaries in those days, and at least one boat builder. Miniature painting was a common occupation, while fencing had also its "profession." Lists are given of "Penny Post" receiving offices, and of "Twopenny Post Towns" from London to Edinburgh; while the rates of postage are calculated to soothe feelings ruffled by such a rate as 1½d. to-day. The Post Office regulations and instructions appear naively simple to the modern reader when "persons wishing to send bank notes or drafts by post are advised to cut such notes or drafts in halves and send them at two different times, waiting till the receipt of one half is acknowledged before the other is sent."

These are only a few samples of the indication of the past conditions of life in Edinburgh which can be gathered from the Directory, but they are sufficient to show that as a record of the past such compilations are probably deserving of more attention than they receive.

THE SCOTSMAN

EDINBURGH, SATURDAY, April 17, 1920.

SCOTLAND TWO HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

AS SEEN BY ENGLISH EYES.

AN anonymous octavo of close upon 400 pages and entitled "A Journey through Scotland in Familiar Letters from a Gentleman," was published in 1723 at the Buck and Sun over against St Dunstan's Church in Fleet Street, and, if the writer was an Englishman—and both internal evidence of style (there is not a Scottish idiom in the book) and external evidences of statement favour the impression—never surely was there a fairer, less prejudiced, and more favourable estimate of Scotland penned (not even by De Foe), by a scion of "the auld enemy" before or since the Union. The writer, whatever his nationality, seems to hold a brief for Scotland, with liberty to praise without limitation and exercising free indulgence of the liberty! Wherever he throws his eyes or plants his foot the view, whether geographical or historical, is equally praise-worthy in his estimation. And his survey of Scottish record outwith Scotland is one long and loud laudation. Of this last-mentioned feature of the book one quotation, from among hundreds that offer, will suffice:—"The Scots have made a greater figure abroad than any other nation in Europe; this hath been generally ascribed to the barrenness of their country as not being able to maintain its inhabitants. But this is a vulgar error, for it's entirely owing to the fineness of their education. A gentleman in Scotland that hath four or five sons gives them equal education. The eldest son, though often not the finest gentleman, succeeds to the estate, and the others, being bred above trades, go to seek their fortune in foreign countries, and are thereby lost to their own."

In proof of that last statement, he informs us that Gustavus Adolphus had four Lieutenant-Generals, twenty-two Colonels, and inferior officers besides, all Scotsmen, and was wont to own that Scots valour won him his conquests in Germany. And he goes round Europe to show that Scottish families descended from professional Scottish mercenaries, or "swords," and retaining their ancestral surnames—Bruces, Gordons, Douglasses, Hamiltons, Weemes, Lesleys, Scottys, Ogilvys, &c.—are to be encountered in good and eminent positions in every country of any note whatever, such as Sweden, the Palatinate, Hungary, Italy, &c. But *The Scot Abroad* is universally acknowledged; there never has been in the same sense *The Englishman Abroad*. He is distinctly insular.

Within Scotland itself, in his tour from Kirkcudbright to Aberdeen, he makes no mention of the climate, for praise or for blame, but he cannot sufficiently express admiration for the spacious and delicious views of scenery in the country, and the palatial dignity of the stone houses; the furnishing of the house interior he owns is not so commendable. Once he drops the remark, "There is nothing but poverty in these palaces!" Of all towns, he found Edinburgh the grandest; but he has meed of praise for every town in Fife, St Andrews more particularly, but even Royal Pittenweem included, with Dundee in Forfar, and Aberdeen—built of flint, and boasting a market-place as spacious as that of Nottingham. He compared St Andrews Cathedral (older than St Paul's) by no means to its disadvantage with the London pile, and while he thought Glasgow the beautifullest and, while he thought Edinburgh for its Grassmarket (as large as Smithfield), he found no bounds for the praise of the High Street, which he regarded as the stateliest street in Britain or anywhere else; as for Ludgate, it was not "in it" with the Netherbow. I must, however, adduce his description of the main street:—

OVER

"The High Street of Edinburgh, running by an easy ascent from the Netherbow to the Castle a good half mile, is doubtless the stateliest street in the world, being broad enough for five coaches to drive up abreast; and the houses on each side are proportionably high to the broadness of the street; all of them six or seven storey high, and those mostly of freestone makes this street very august. . . . It is the best paved street I ever saw, not excepting even Florence."

Our author has many interesting references to the city churches from old St Giles' to "a Lady Yester's," the former divided into four churches—the High Kirk, the Old Kirk, the Tolbooth Kirk, and Haddock's Hole; over St Giles' he noticed the "large open cupola in the shape of an imperial crown, and a great ornament to the city," seen from far; a copy of it over a church in Newcastle "does not near come up to it." He visited the Advocates' Library, the Lawyers' Library he calls it, and was more interested in the collection of coins there than in the books; he makes the acute remark that it was not till the Stewarts came on the throne that our coins bore "the lion rampant in a tressor of Flower-de-luce."

Of the people of Scotland who speak English he has much good to say. In Inverness he found even clearer enunciation and more correct pronunciation than he ever heard in London. In regard to the Highlanders, it must be owned he had a much lower estimation; they spoke Irish, dressed like barbarians, and seemed to live anyhow. Their chief occupations, he seems to say, were starving and stealing, the one relieving the other, and both mitigated by occasional fishing, fowling, and hunting. He had, however, a great respect for the antiquity of some of the clans, especially the Macdonalds of the Isles, the Frasers (for some inscrutable reason), the Areskines, and the Leslie—the last of whom, however, were a family of ancient and noble note in Scottish history, of Norse descent, rather than a clan as we understand the word.

With respect to country seats owned by people of rank, or at least of affluence, he has a great deal to say, nearly always in commendation of their structure, furnishing, and courts of approach—i.e., avenues. He is especially high-pitched in his praise of the House of Kinross, on the banks of Lochleven, and of Hopetoun Palace—built on the model of Kinross House, and meant to excel it. There were in 1770, no country seats quite their match even in England. One of the most interesting chapters in the book describes a visit to Crieff market. There were, he thought, 30,000 cattle (Highland breed, looking like horned dogs), which sold at a gold guinea on the average per head, and were bought by English dealers, who had no difficulty in getting them transferred to England by Highland drovers at a recompense of one shilling per day, the drovers undertaking to find their way home after delivery in England, by their own wits and knowledge of the ways. He describes the Highland chiefs at Crieff market as clad in a slashed tunic, a tartan plaid worn as a cloak, trousers of tartan from waist to ankle, knife and fork on one side of the waist-belt, claymore on the other, snuff-mull intermediate, and a blue bonnet, in which there is no mention of feather. These Highlanders were of a rather haughty demeanour, and would accept payment in gold coin only. Their clansmen followed them about with the devotion of dogs, and wore the plaid like a petticoat that came down to their calves; they were bare beneath, and what covered them by day was their blanket at night. They were all very friendly when they met abroad, but at home ancestral feuds made them jealous of each other. The chiefs rarely associated, lest jealousy of clan reputation should be excited and old feuds that had slumbered for generations should break forth in all their ancient fury. There is very interesting information about Ross-shire—inland it is described as mostly all forest, and abounding in cattle, stags, roebucks, fallow-deer, and wild-fowl; while "on

the coast of the German Ocean of this shire is a harbour, called Cromarty Forth, which will contain all the fleets of Europe land-locked, and may be of great advantage to the United Kingdom of Great Britain, if ever they have a war with any of the Princes in the Baltick, in victualling and cleaning their ships there." Of the Men of Ross he singles out the Frasers for a very peculiar reason, however he came by it: "It is a clan that never joins with the rest, and are mostly composed of gentlemen on horse-back; Clan Ronald once cut off the whole Fraser clan; but the widows of eighty of them brought forth eighty sons, and but for this the clan had been extinguished."

Needless to say our traveller was charmed with the townships of Fife and the Lothians: Strathearn is described at length, and the view on all sides from the top of the Lomond Law over Falkland is brought before the reader in a singularly comprehensive, fresh, and clear manner; he notes the beauty of the Bridge of Ayr, and of Sir Thomas Moncrieff's seat "on the declension of a hill in a well-wooded park, and (what's rare in this country) in the middle of £2000 sterling a year."

There is much matter of a curious kind, novel to us about the natural history of Scottish birds and beasts; the island of Bass and its neighbour rock of Ailsay on the western side have special attention, the former for its rabbit warren and its countless flocks of solan geese, "very good meat and of great profit by their flesh and feathers: where these geese retire in winter is not known." The law about debtors was a special object of his attention:

"There is no nation (he says) where a man hath fairer play for his liberty than in Scotland. Here are no Marshall's men, such as whip you off the street at London and run you into a spunging-house at once; but here if you owe money you are summoned to show cause why you don't pay it; which if you don't do, you have six days allowed you before a caption comes out against your person"—and he goes on to describe the badge (a greyhound on a green ribbon) of the messenger of arrest. But I must close my perfunctory review of a most interesting book, and choose for that purpose my author's comments on the women of Scotland. Their dress caught his eye at once—all, high and low alike, wore a mantilla of tartan (a cloth of green, scarlet, and other colours in stripes), which covered half the face and all the body—Allan Ramsay's "tartan screen," of course—and in church of a Sunday, when massed in the pews, looked like a *parterre de fleurs*. Unfortunately he makes no reference to Scottish concerts or Scottish music, except to say that he attended these entertainments, and "never saw in any nation an assembly of greater beauties than the ladies I have seen at Edinburgh." The next thing to admire in our women was their way of walking, which he characterises as "stately, firm, with their joints extended and their toes out." He thought, however, that the people generally in Scotland (the common people) were not so clean as the English. As for the industry of the women, it was beyond English praise: "The young ladies are all bred good housewives, and the servant-maids are always kept at some work here; the spinning wheels, both for woollen and linen, are always going; and a gentleman of a good estate is not ashamed to wear a suit of cloaths of his lady's and servants' spinning. . . . The women are all kept employed, from the highest to the lowest of them." "But," he goes on, "the men here are not so usefully employed as in England." He found no joint-stock companies in Scotland. And the Edinburgh and

SCOTTISH UNEMPLOYMENT FIGURES

THE SCOTSMAN

EDINBURGH, MONDAY, June 14, 1920.

OLD EDINBURGH CLUB. — On Saturday afternoon upwards of a hundred members and friends visited St Outhbert's Burying Ground, among those present being Mr William Cowan (president), Sir James Balfour Paul, Sir Robert R. Simpson, and Dr W. B. Blackie, Mr Robert T. Skinner, F.R.S.E., who acted as leader, gave interesting biographical particulars regarding many notable persons whose remains are interred in the Churchyard. These include Thomas De Quincey; Robert Pout, minister of St Outhbert's and an early Reformer; Alexander Nasmyth, the painter of the only authentic portrait of Burns and the architect of the Dean Bridge and St Bernard's Well; Susan Ferrier, the novelist; Elizabeth C. D. Clephane, the authoress of the hymn, "There were Ninety and Nine"; George Meikle Kemp, the architect of the Scott Monument; Dr John Jamieson, the author of the "Etymological Dictionary of the Scottish Language"; John Napier of Merchiston, the inventor of Logarithms; Sheriff Mark Napier, the biographer of Montrose and Graham of Claverhouse; Mrs Grant of Lagran, the authoress of "Letters from the Mountains"; Dr David Welsh, who, along with Chalmers, led the procession to Tanfield in the year of the Disruption; General Macleod of Macleod, who entertained Dr Johnson and Boswell at his Castle of Dunvegan; John Lee, Principal of Edinburgh University, and a prince of bibliographers; Henry Niebel of Dean; Professor Pillans, of Edinburgh University, a noted educational reformer; the brothers Haldane, the famous itinerant preachers, one of whom built the "Tabernacle" at Greenside; R. A. Smith, who wrote sacred music and melodies for songs by Tannahill; and Duncan McLaren, M.P., a prominent figure in local affairs fifty years ago.

DEAN BANK INSTITUTION GARDEN FETE.—A garden fete of the funds of the Dean Bank

Weekly Scotsman 30 Dec 1911.



BEFORE THE WAVERLEY MARKET WAS BUILT.

THE SCOTSMAN

EDINBURGH, MONDAY, MAY 10, 1920.

OLD EDINBURGH CLUB.—By kind permission of Lady Skelton, a company of about a hundred met on Saturday in the grounds of the Hermitage of Braid. Dr Thomas Ross being unavoidably absent, a paper embodying his notes was read by Mr W. Forbes Gray, who sketched the families connected with the Hermitage from early times, and referred to the literary associations which centred in Sir John Skelton, the chivalrous defender of Queen Mary, the biographer of Lethington, and the author of "The Table Talk of Shirley." One of Skelton's intimate friends was Frodoe, the historian, who frequently visited the Hermitage.

THE SCOTSMAN

EDINBURGH, MONDAY, JULY 12, 1920.

PILRIG HOUSE AND ITS MEMORIES.—On Saturday afternoon the members of the Old Edinburgh Club to the number of about eighty visited Pilrig House. Sir James Balfour Paul, a nephew of the last laird of Pilrig, was leader. In the course of a brief paper, Sir James mentioned that the lands of Pilrig were originally part of the Barony of Broughton, which David I. granted to the Abbey of Holyrood. The first appearance of Pilrig in actual history was in 1506, when the lands were in possession of the Monypennies. This family remained owners till 1625, when the estate passed to Gilbert Kirkwood, an Edinburgh jeweller, who built the present house. Sir James recalled the interesting fact that Robert Louis Stevenson's mother was a niece of one of the lairds of Pilrig. Pilrig House is inseparably connected with the Balfour family, lineal male descendants having been in possession for 175 years. The present occupants of the mansion are the Misses Balfour-Melville, daughters of the last laird, who died in 1893. On the motion of Mr William Cowan, president of the Club, thanks were accorded to the Misses Balfour-Melville for their hospitality, and to Sir James Balfour Paul and his son, Mr Arthur F. Balfour Paul, architect. The latter conducted the party over the mansion.

A NAVAL DIRECTORATE LONDON

THE SCOTSMAN

EDINBURGH, MONDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1920.

SALE OF ENGRAVINGS IN EDINBURGH.

At Dowell's (Ltd.), 18 George Street, Edinburgh, there was sold by auction on Saturday a collection of valuable mezzotint engravings, coloured prints, and etchings, including the collection which belonged to the late Hon. Lord Kyllachy, Sydenham House, Kelso. The principal prices obtained were:—Views of "Melrose, Jedburgh, Dryburgh, Kelso, and Berwick-on-Tweed (Jukes, after Galt), £50, 5s.; Portrait, Dr Nathaniel Spens (Beugo, after "H. Beaumont"), £42; Portrait, David Garrick (Valentine Green, after Gainsborough), £31, 10s.; mezzotint portraits, Right Hon. Edmund Burke (J. Jones, after Romney), £156, 10s.; Newton (C. Turner, after Raeburn), £30; Right Hon. Robert Dundas of Arncliffe (J. Jones, after Raeburn), £26, 5s.; Hon. Henry Erskine (J. Ward, after Raeburn), £61, 15s.; Right Hon. Robert Macquoen (G. Dawe, after Raeburn), £30, 18s.; Admiral Lord Nelson (C. Turner, after Hoppner), £22, 1s.; John Robison, LL.D. (C. Turner, after Raeburn), £46, 4s.; and another, John Robison, LL.D. (C. Turner, after Raeburn), £39, 7s. 6d.; Right Hon. Robert Dundas of Arncliffe (J. Jones, after Raeburn), £34, 15s.; John Clerk, Esq. (C. Turner, after Raeburn), £53, 11s.; Sir David Baird, Bart. (Hodgetts, after Raeburn), £21.

THE SCOTSMAN

EDINBURGH, THURSDAY, January 27, 1921.

"WHERE THE DEAD IN
SILENCE SLEEP."GRAVES IN ST CUTHBERT'S
CHURCHYARD.

In the annual report of the Old Edinburgh Club there is printed a list of the graves of notable citizens of Edinburgh interred in St Cuthbert's Churchyard. The list recalls incidents and features of the social life and history of the city over a long period. The grounds on which an effort is thus made to rescue the illustrious dead from comparative oblivion are diverse and interesting. The list includes men eminent in politics, letters, and religion. One is mentioned because of a memorable prayer in St Cuthbert's on Prince Charles Edward's return after Prestonpans; another because he was, in addition to being Moderator of the General Assembly, the first Scottish clergyman to wear a watch; others are included because they were associated with great figures, such as Burns or Dr Johnson. The list is as follows:—

Lord Rockville, Judge, died 1792, son of second Earl of Aberdeen. Met Dr Johnson in Edinburgh. Member of Crochallan Fencibles.

Gordons of Cluny. Cosmo Gordon, Baron of Exchequer, died 1800; built The Hermitage of Braid.

Adam Rolland of Gask, advocate, died 1819. Portrait painted by Sir Henry Raeburn.

Lord Alva (formerly Lord Barclay), Judge, died 1790. His half-sisters were the Countess of Sutherland and Lady Glenorchy.

William B. Johnstone, R.S.A., died 1863. Portrait in National Gallery.

Son of Lieut.-Colonel James Skinner, C.B., whose name is associated with Skinner's Horse.

Walkers of Dalry.

Fifteenth and last Earl of Glencairn, died 1796. Canon of Church of England. Younger brother of Burns's patron.

Lord Ardmillan, Judge, died 1876. Solicitor-General for Scotland under Lord Aberdeen.

The Rev. Thomas Cleghorn, died 1847; for 48 years minister of Smallholm, and known to Sir Walter Scott.

Right Hon. J. H. A. Macdonald, G.C.B. (Lord Kingsburgh), Lord Justice-Clerk, died 1919.

John Paul, D.D., St Cuthbert's, Moderator of General Assembly, died 1873.

John Lee, D.D., LL.D., Principal of Edinburgh University and Moderator of General Assembly, died 1859. Entrusted by Jupiter Carlyle of Inveresk with MS. of Autobiography.

Thomas Snell Jones, D.D., died 1837. Lady Glenorchy invited him to her chapel, where he ministered for 58 years.

Thomas de Quincey, author, died 1859. Buried from 42 Lothian Street. The daughter purchased for her father "one grave in the old bar."

The Rev. Neil M'Vicar, St Cuthbert's, died 1747. Memorable prayer in St Cuthbert's on Prince Charles Edward's return to Edinburgh after Prestonpans.

David Dickson, D.D., St Cuthbert's, died 1842. Buried from "the West Kirk Manse." He assisted at the service in Abbotsford on the occasion of Scott's funeral. Monument by Handyside Ritchie at west end of church.

The Rev. Robert Pont, St Cuthbert's, Scottish Reformer, died 1856. The Regent Mar made him Judge of Court of Session. Six times Moderator of General Assembly. Woodrow states that Pont had "a discovery of Queen Elizabeth's death that same day she died," and Pont told James VI. at Holyrood. (Monument in church.)

The Rev. David Williamson, St Cuthbert's, Moderator of General Assembly, died 1706. Ruined by request near Pont. First Scottish clergyman to wear a watch.

Bain Whist, W.S., died 1818. Founded Waggoning Club in 1775.

Andrew Corrie, M.D., physiologist and phrenologist, died 1847.

Relief by John Flaxman, R.A., in memory of children of Francis Redfearn. Removed to vestibule of church 1917.

Monument in church to John Napier of Merchiston, mathematician, died 1617.

James MacKnight, D.D., Old Kirk, Moderator of General Assembly, died 1800. Author of "Harmony of the Gospels."

Lord Henderland, Judge, died 1795. Met Dr Johnson in Edinburgh. Epitaph by Shenstone.

Robert Ainslie, W.S., died 1838 at 2 Graham Street. Accompanied Robert Burns on Border tour, 1787.

John Stark, printer, died at 21 Rutland Street in 1842. Author of "Picture of Edinburgh."

Henry Nisbet of Dean, died 1692. Made a quarry in the churchyard in order to build the tomb; consequently compelled to give gratuity to the poor.

Susan E. Ferrier, died 1854. Wrote "Inheritance," "Destiny," &c.; collaborated with Miss Clavering in writing "Marriage."

George Lorimer, Dean of Guild, killed in fire at Theatre-Royal, 1825.

William Bonnar, R.S.A., died 1853. Pictures include "Knox Preaching in the Castle of St Andrews."

Alexander Sutherland, died 1831, author of "Tales of a Pilgrim."

Parents of Rev. Robert Murray M'Cheyne, accomplished scholar, minister of St Peter's, Dundee.

Henry Balfour Diggar, brilliant young advocate, died 1817.

Second Lord Ashburton, with whom title became extinct in 1823. Title claimed and obtained in 1835 by Alexander Baring, brother of first Lord's widow.

Mark Napier, Sheriff of Dumfries and Galloway, died 1879. Author of "Montrose" and "Dundee."

James Pillans, LL.D., successor of Adam as Rector of High School, and afterwards Professor of Humanity in Edinburgh University, died 1864. Connected with *Edinburgh Review*, and satirized by Byron, probably unjustly.

Raeburns. Sir Henry Raeburn, R.A., purchased the ground, but is himself buried in dormitory of St John's Church, Princes Street.

Lieut.-General Norman Macleod of Macleod, died at Guernsey, and buried from George Street, 1801. Entertained Dr Johnson for nine days at Dunvegan.

Haldanes. Robert Haldane, father of the Peer, James Alexander Haldane, first minister of the first Congregational Church in Scotland.

Robert Archibald Smith, composer, died 1829. Grandchild of Flora Macdonald.

Jerome Stablini, violinist, died 1815.

George M. Kemp, architect of Scott Monument, drowned in Union Canal, 1844.

Curriehills, Judges, father and son.

Duncan M'Laren, Lord Provost and Member of Parliament.

Elizabeth C. D. Clephane, author of hymn, "There were ninety and nine," died 1869.

John Jamieson, D.D., author of "Dictionary of the Scottish Language."

James Robertson, D.D., known as "Robertson of Elton," Moderator of General Assembly.

Claud Muirhead, proprietor of the *Edinburgh Advertiser* after the retirement in 1820 of James Donaldson, the founder of Donaldson's Hospital.

David Welsh, D.D., Moderator of General Assembly, 1842, led procession from St Andrew's Church, George Street, to Tanfield Hall on May 1843. Died near Helensburgh in 1845, and buried from 89 Melville Street.

Lord Kinloch, Judge, author of religious works.

Mrs Grant of Laggan, author of "Letters from the Mountains." Precursor of Scott; died at 9 Manor Place in 1838.

George Watson, F.R.S.A., died 1837. Studied under Reynolds.

Alexander Nasmyth, R.S.A., died 1840. Studied under Allan Ramsay. Portrait of Robert Burns. Frequently accompanied the poet in his walks round Edinburgh.

THE SCOTSMAN

EDINBURGH, SATURDAY, January 29, 1921.

PRESERVATION OF OLD EDINBURGH
BUILDINGS.

ACTIVITIES OF OLD EDINBURGH CLUB.

MR WILLIAM COWAN, the president, occupied the chair at the 13th annual meeting of the Old Edinburgh Club, which was held in the City Chambers yesterday.

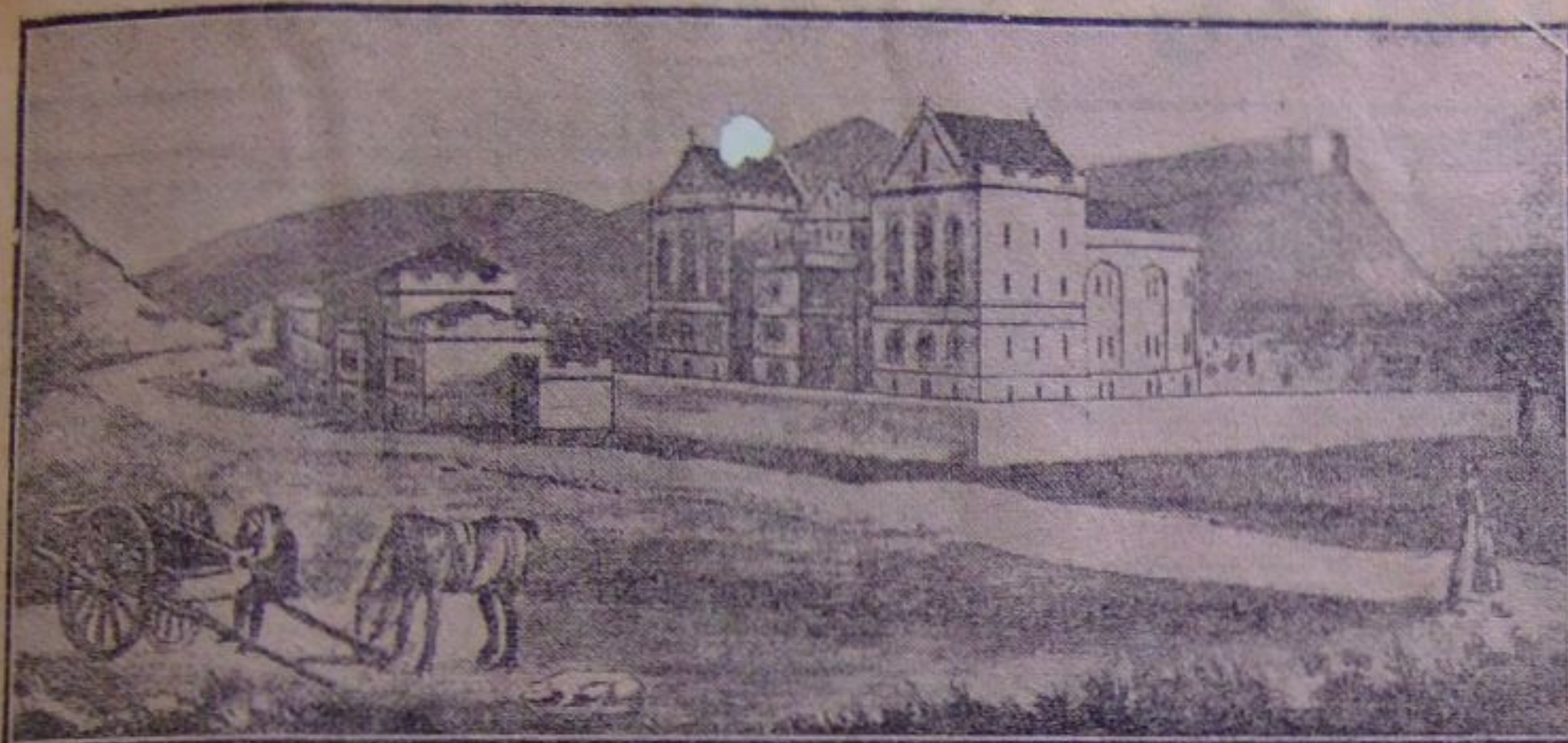
In moving the adoption of the annual report, the Chairman said it was gratifying to find that one of the items was of sufficient importance for *The Scotsman* to print it in full—the list of the important people buried in St Cuthbert's Churchyard. Alluding to the memorandum on Old Edinburgh buildings which was presented to the Town Council, he said it was very favourably received by the Council and had been fully minuted in the City Records. He understood that the position of this matter was something like this: A considerable number of houses in the Old Town would shortly be condemned by the Public Health Committee as unfit for habitation in their present state. These would be handed over to the Reconstruction Committee to be dealt with. He thought they might feel fairly confident that the remedy for the present unsatisfactory condition of these houses would be reconstruction, and not, as too often in the past, demolition. (Hear, hear.) What the members of the Club and many more of the citizens were interested in was that what had been called the old "face" of Edinburgh should, as far as was now possible, be preserved; that, while everything should be done to render these old houses sanitary and habitable, the architectural features of their exteriors should be religiously preserved, and that where any alterations were found necessary they should be carried out in a spirit of reverence for the past, and that nothing should be done which would modernise and so vulgarise the appearance of their old streets. He would venture at this point to throw out a suggestion. They had in Edinburgh many capable architects who had made a special study of the old domestic architecture of Scotland and of Edinburgh in particular, and it was to be hoped that the Committee entrusted with the work of reconstruction would take advantage of the best professional advice they could get in carrying out their scheme. If this work of reconstruction were energetically carried out on right lines, not only would a stop be put to the regrettable destruction in the past of much that might have been saved, but also a great step would be taken towards the solution of the present housing difficulty. With regard to the publications, the Council greatly regretted the delay in issuing the eleventh volume of the Book of the Club. The Council had to consider seriously whether they should, following the example of many other societies, raise the annual subscription. Evidently this step was inevitable if volumes such as those already printed were to be issued as frequently as hitherto. After giving the whole matter the most careful consideration, the Council decided against making any proposal to raise the subscription, but they wished the members to understand that in the meantime at least there would have to be a longer interval between the issue of the several volumes, in order that sufficient funds might be available for the purpose.

Mr R. Addison Smith, C.V.O., seconded, and the motion was adopted.

The Earl of Rosebery was re-elected hon. president; Mr Wm. Cowan, president; Mr Lewis A. MacRitchie, hon. secretary; and Councillor Thomas B. Whitson, C.A., hon. treasurer.

On the motion of Dr John Harrison, a vote of thanks was accorded to the chairman.

THE EDINBURGH EVENING NEWS, TUESDAY, APRIL 18, 1911.
THE FIRST BRIDEWELL BUILT IN EDINBURGH.



We give a sketch from a pen and ink and water-colour picture by David Roberts, of the first Bridewell built in Edinburgh. It stood on the site where Calton Jail now stands. It was erected about 1658-10, when the old Edinburgh Tolbooth in the High Street was found to be too small, that building being demolished in 1817. It was at first proposed to build the Bridewell in Princess Street, but objection was naturally taken to that proposal, and ultimately the site in Regent Road was chosen. We are indebted in this matter to the courtesy of Mr Charles Skinner, baker, 32 Dalry Road, who, being interested by reading one of our Edinburgh "Street Studies," brought in the picture, which he has in his possession, and enabled us to reproduce it.



ADDRESS

DATE

I, ^{*}.....
* Full Name.

BEG TO APPLY TO BE ADMITTED A MEMBER
OF LODGE CANONGATE KILWINNING.

I HAVE NOT BEEN REFUSED BY ANY OTHER
LODGE.

SIGNATURE

OCCUPATION AGE

SIGNATURE OF PROPOSER

SIGNATURE OF SECONDER

IMPORTANT.

UNDER GRAND LODGE LAW 181, AS RECENTLY AMENDED, CONSIDER-
ABLE RESPONSIBILITY IS PLACED ON PROPOSERS AND SECONDER-
S OF CANDIDATES. THEY MUST BE PERSONALLY ACQUAINTED WITH
THE CANDIDATE, WHO SHOULD BE WELL KNOWN TO THEM, AND
ABOVE ALL, THEY MUST BE SATISFIED THAT THE CANDIDATE,
BOTH IN HIS PUBLIC AND PRIVATE CAPACITY, IS WORTHY TO
BECOME A MEMBER OF THE CRAFT.

--	--	--	--

100

--	--	--	--

